The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,026 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	To Sail From Bombay.
M AUSTRALIA..	3951	650	W. J. Nantes	21st June
*L CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL.....	4590	800	Wm. Andrews	12th "
M ROHILLA.....	3600	700	W. Barratt	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4232	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
—L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY.....	2383	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE...	5012	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3938	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE....	3900	600	A. G. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PEKSHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moulo	22nd "
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

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SINGAPORE....	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA.....	5,000 800	1st Aug.	23 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	29th Aug.	10th July.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000.....	9th July.

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F. BOZZONI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

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BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500 550	7th July.
ORION.....	G. Mattiazzi ...	3500 550	7th August.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4200 600	11th July.

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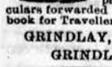

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The Duke of Kent.
The Duchess of Kent.
Old Palace at Kensington.
The Queen at the age of 18.
Osborne—Isle of Wight.
The Queen in 1836.
The Queen's first Council.
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The Tower and gate—Windsor Castle.
A Royal Ball.
The Queen in Military Uniform.
Westminister Abbey.
The Queen on Coronation day.
Children's Fete at Cambridge on Coronation day.
Gate of the Hyde Park, Wellington's house and Equestrian Statue.
Prince Albert.
The Duke of Wellington.
Sir Robert Peel.
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Returning from Church.
The Princess Royal aged 19 months and the Prince of Wales aged 5 months.
The Queen and Prince Consort at the Palace Organ before Mendelssohn.
The Queen with her Children in their School room.
The Prince of Wales on his first Birth-day.
The New House of Parliament, 1812.
The Palace of Baimoral.
The Queen and the Prince of Wales.
The Prince of Wales at the age of 6.
The Queen and Prince Arthur.
The Duke of Connaught.
Prince Frederick William of Prussia.
The Prince and Princess of Wales on their Marriage day.
The Queen in her Coronation Robes.
Czar Nicholas of Russia.
Sultan Medjed of Turkey.
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Fountains at the Crystal Palace.
Louis Napoleon.
Louis Napoleon received at Windsor.
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Ex-King Theebaw.

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Boxes to hold 4 .....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls .....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls..... " 3 | Upper Circle .....Re. 1
Dress Circle..... " 3 | Pit.....As. 8
Seats Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, to commence at 9 p.m.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the JUBILEE of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, in honor of the JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

POSTAL NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the 21st instant, being the DAY of JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS, it has been decided that the day shall be observed as a POST OFFICE HOLIDAY.
2. The General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices will accordingly be CLOSED on that day as on Sundays and the prescribed Post Office Holidays.
C. A. STUART.
Presy. Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., Dated June 17.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per Share has been made payable on and after the 23rd instant to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 100 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

I. O. G. T.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS of BOMBAY, will celebrate HER MAJESTY the QUEEN'S JUBILEE and the Anniversary of their Order at the Temperance Hall Reading Room, Colaba, THIS EVENING. Tea at 7-30 p. m.
Friends Welcome.
W. H. ALLEN,
Color-Sergt. 2nd E. Y. Regt.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p. m., and 3-10 p.m., respectively.
By order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 18, 1887.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
THE COMPANY wish to bring to the notice of the public that the DRILLS made in their Factories are guaranteed pure and free from loading matter of any kind.
Prices for June and July.
For quantities of 10 Pieces and over.
No. 1. Drill 5 annas per yard.
No. 2. do. 4 do.
No. 3. do. 3-8 do.
For quantities of not less than 1 Piece.
No. 1. Drill 5-6 annas per yard.
No. 2. do. 1-8 do.
No. 3. do. 3-8 do.
For quantities under 1 Piece.
No. 1. Drill 6 annas per yard.
No. 2. do. 5 do.
No. 3. do. 4-3 do.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BAZAAR will be held at SIMLA in September next in aid of the Church Extension Association's Convalescent Home at Broadstairs
Contributions of articles will be greatfully received by
MRS. DAUKES,
Grant Lodge, Simla.

WANTED, immediately, an ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR, for the Port of BOMBAY. Applicants should hold a Master's Certificate and good testimonials and should not exceed 35 years of age. Salary commencing at Rupees 250 per mensem. Apply to Port Officer, Bombay.
MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.,
Acting Port Officer.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
THE JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
It will contain
A reproduction from Angeli's famous full-length
STATE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,
Painted last year and now at Buckingham Palace.
A MEMOIR OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
By G. Barnett Smith.
ALSO
Illustrations of the chief events in Her Majesty's Reign and Life.
PRICE, Re 1; POST FREE, Re. 1-4; PER V. P. POST, Re. 1-6.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXPECTED SHORTLY,
THE JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE GRAPHIC.
IT WILL CONTAIN
TWO LARGE PORTRAITS
OF
THE QUEEN,
One representing Her Majesty at the present time, and the other as she appeared in the year 1837.
A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY,
BY MR. WALTER BESANT, ENTITLED
FIFTY YEARS AGO; OR THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.
The number will be illustrated by a large collection of choice engravings descriptive of events of the Queen's Life and Reign.
Each page of illustrations will be surrounded by a handsome Gold Border specially designed to suit the subjects.
PRICE, Re. 1; POST FREE, Re. 1-4; PER V. P. P., Re. 1-6.
ORDER AT ONCE
TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that MESSRS. HUSSONBHOY VISRAM AND FAZALBHOY VISRAM, of Bombay, Merchants, have contracted FOR SALE to the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of gift, sale, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of vacant land (forming portion of a larger piece of land of the Vendors) and admeasuring 4,009 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the east side of the Chinchpoogly Road, in Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1639, New Survey No. 1-3827, and bounded on the east by the property of the said City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the west by the said Chinchpoogly Road, on the north by the new Albert Road, and on the south by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Vendors.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1887.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attornies.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

No. 0 Fitted for three .....Rs. 28 0
No. 2 " two ..... " 18 0
No. 3 " one ..... " 12 0

"THE SHIKARI."
FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.
22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.
27 in. long .....Rs. 24 each.
30 " ..... " 27 "
33 " ..... " 30 "

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS.
With Swivel Handles, Strong and Serviceable.
42in. by 30in. by 15in. Rs. 15 | 30in. by 24in. by 12in. Rs. 10
36 " by 27 " by 14 " " 12 | 27 " by 21 " by 12 " " 8

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.
27 in. by 19 in.
Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14 each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE"
WASHSTAND.
Grained Oak, similar to above.
The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.
Rs. 13 each.

SPONGES.
Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges, finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 9 each.

FINEST BRUSSELS CARPETS.
Specially wove in one piece.
10½ feet by 9 feet .....Rs. 45 each.
12 " 9 " " 55 "
13½ " 10 " " 70 "
15 " 12 " " 90 "
J. NEUBERG,
Medows Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.
Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.
A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.
An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to DR. H. COOK.
Several other second-hand BROUGHAMS, for sale and hire.
A second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE.
And some new Gram and Grass Machines.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Gotacamund.

REWARD RUPEES 2,500.
ON the night of the 10th instant a looking-glass valued at Rupees 35,000 was STOLEN from the house of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Parsee Bazar Street. Any person or persons giving such information as will lead to its recovery and to the detection and conviction of the Offenders will be entitled to the above reward.
DESCRIPTION OF LOOKING-GLASS.
An oval shaped glass measuring 15 by 9 inches, set in a gold frame about 1½ inch wide, at the back of which is worked in enamel a view of some harbour surrounded with flowers also worked in enamel. There are two large diamonds, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the glass valued respectively 10 and 4 thousand Rupees. The collective weight of the diamonds set in the gold frame is about 200 carats.
FRANK H. SOUTER.
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th June, 1887.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY
WHEREAS BIBI JIAOONISSA LADLI, the Begum of the late Meer Syed Alumkhan, Nawab of Beyla, has contracted to sell the Bungalow and Premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, cesse, or otherwise, are hereby apprised of the same and are requested to make their claim, if any, known to the undersigned as Solicitors for the purchasers within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
The piece of Land with the Bungalow, outhouses and all other the premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road in Bombay, which said Land contains by admeasurement 8,510 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 395, 416, 7,327, and 340 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, partly by the property of Borah Kikabhai Shumsoodin, partly by the property occupied by the School of Industry, and partly by the property of Antonio Domingos de Souza, on the north by the Dhunjiboy and Putloo Road; on the north by the said Grant Road; and on the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa, and which said Bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 6—Dated this 15th day of June 1887.
PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*)
To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, n Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND KING ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.....Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.
(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our oundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture nd erect same in any part of India.
Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).
Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.
CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEA
LAMP POCTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.
THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.
WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.
Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.
Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.
Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE,
SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings
The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.
Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. F. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall; Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. plints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or .....Rs.	36 0	Rs. 18 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	82 0	" 44 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	58 0	" 30 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-en-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra ..... Rs.	0 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer .....Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	17 0	" "
Leibfraaenmilch ..... "	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	31 0	" "
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	28	" 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne .....Rs.	20 0	" "
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port .....Rs.	19 0	" "
Fine " ..... "	24 0	" "
Very fine " ..... "	27 0	" "
Most particular Preserved OLD Port ..	36 0	" "
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. HALLENBECQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda .....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ..... "	14 0	" "
Lee Canges ..... "	16 0	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lafitte ..... "	18 0	" "
Chateau Leoville ..... "	19 0	" "
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ..... "	20 0	" "
Chateau Lafitte ..... "	22 0	" "
Chateau Mauvesin ..... "	27 0	" "
From MUNNEN & FILS.		
Haut Canon .....Rs.	15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc ..... "	17 0	" "
Chateau Larose ..... "	20 0	" "
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc .....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barsegre ..... "	16 0	" "
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	" "
Chateau Roemer ..... "	18 0	" "
From FRANZSCARVADY.		
Carlowitzer ..... Rs.	12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label .....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar ..... "	12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose ..... "	30 0	" 33 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy .....Rs.	21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munnier } ... "	25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules .. "	27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules .. "	30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ..... "	35 0	
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy*** .. "	37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay .....Rs.	21 0	
Chambertin ..... "	26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** .....Rs.	25 0	
" " * ..... "	23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend * ..... "	21 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer .....Rs.	0 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ..... "	5 4	" "
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... "	5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's ..... "	5 0	" "
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola .....Rs.	16 0	" "
Vino Barbera ..... "	15 0	" "
Vino Grignolino ..... "	15 0	" "
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino) .....Rs.	16 0	" "
" Finest ..... "	18 0	" "
Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles .. "	40 0	" "
Finest Kummel ..... "	30 0	" "
Gin—Boord and Son s Old Tom .. "	15 0	" "
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	60 0	" "
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 25 lbs. "	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. .. "	2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	Per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ..	1 lb. tin at	0 14
"	1 do.	1 0
"	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size ..... "	1 0	" "
Celery ..... "	"	" 0 10
French Beans ..... "	"	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans ..... "	"	" 0 10
Young Peas I. ..... "	"	" 0 12
" II. ..... "	"	" 0 10
Peas for Soup ..... "	"	" 0 17
Young Carrots ..... "	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water ..... "	"	" 0 10
Small Sausages ..... "	"	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages ..... "	"	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Ramcart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
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Quarter

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels have arrived :—On the 17th Wivenhoe (s), from Aden. On the 18th :—Titania (s), from Hongkong ; Ellora (s), Akyab. Yesterday :—Commilla (s), Karachi ; Africa (s), Calcutta ; Kaigra (s), London ; and Bedouin (s), Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Preston (s), and Co. of Carnarvon (ship), for Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. Errant entered on the 18th, and the s.s. Banoora left the dock on the 17th.

JUBILEE PARTY.—On Saturday last, at Premchund's Hall, the clerks of all the offices under the agency of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company gave an evening party in honour of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Empress of India.

LOST.—Hajee Abba Ebrahim, a carpenter, living in Cazi Mohla, reported having dropped a gold nose-ring, set with valuable stones, and valued at Rs. 45, somewhere between his house and Shaik Memon Street, on Friday last.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SPORTS.—To-morrow afternoon the Light Horse sports will be held at the back of the Marine Lines, weather permitting. The events will include Nora Baxe section, tent-pegging contests, and sword and bayonet exercise. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

DELAY OF THE RAICHORE MAIL.—The Raichore mail arrived in Bombay on Saturday an hour-and-a-half after the usual time. Inquiries elicited the fact that this was owing to the detention of the train at the various junctions on the South-Eastern Line of the G. I. P. Railway for the different mails for Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—On Friday evening, before a numerous audience, the Rev. J. Forgan, Pastor of the Free Church, Bombay, delivered a lecture in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Rabbie Duncan" (Robert Duncan). Mr. H. Coader presided. The lecturer dealt with his subject in an able and interesting manner. A vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

A BOAT SUNK.—On Friday prow No. 3110, laden with bales of cotton, while sailing along from the steamship Noorjehan to Carnac Bunder, passed over a wooden stake under water, which knocked a hole in her bottom, and instantly filling with water, was sunk off Mody Bunder. Forty-seven of the bales of cotton, with which the boat was laden, were picked up in the stream by passing boatmen, and made over to the Port Officer.

A NOTED PICKPOCKET.—Sydoo Abdoola, against whom there appeared a register of eight previous convictions, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing Rs. 2-1-6 in cash, from the pocket of Narayen Dhurma, while he was standing at a fruit-stall in the Null Bazaar on the previous evening. Accused was arrested in the act, and was handed over to the police. The accused, on admitting eight previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Naigaum Road, touching the death of Jaggonath Tookaram, aged 15 years. Deceased has been missing from his house at Bhoiwada since Thursday evening last, and his dead body was found floating in a quarry-hole off the Naigaum Road on Friday. Deceased, it appears, was in the habit of washing himself at the spot. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Serang Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, named Sucksenabai, the daughter of Abdool Ali Peerbhoy, living in that locality. Deceased, on Friday evening, while playing on the third story of her parents' house together with other children of the family, got on to a cot standing by a window to look out, when she overbalanced and fell out of the window on to the road, sustaining a fracture of the skull, and died soon after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENTS.—While Saddoo Jaunoo, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, on Saturday afternoon, was at work in the Dock, some iron sleepers accidentally fell on his right foot and fractured it. On being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, it was deemed necessary to amputate his leg, which was accordingly done.—A ship's labourer, employed on board the s.s. Byculla on Saturday evening last while at work on board that vessel, was accidentally struck by a crowbar on the right foot which caused a severe fracture. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

STEALING POULTRY.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday convicted two Mahomedans, named Abba Ebrahim and Abba Tanuck, on a charge, preferred by Inspector Fido, of stealing two fowls, the property of a Parsee named Cursetjee Rustomjee. The complainant, who was a cantonment's foreman, did a large business as poulterer. He had for some time past been missing fowls from his yard and had complained to the police. On Friday, while searching for his missing poultry, he discovered that two of his fowls had been sold to a friend. He recognised them by some green paint he had rubbed them with, and learnt that the accused had stolen and sold them. On the evidence adduced, the Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Visram Dowlutta was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges, the one of theft of a silver waist chain, valued, Rs. 12, the property of Cassum Abboo, a resident of Girgaum, on the 11th instant ; and the other of having some silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7, in his possession, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was first arrested on suspicion by the police of having stolen the silver waist chain, which was recovered from a Marwarree, with whom the accused had pledged the article for a sum of Rs. 4, when on searching the premises, the articles of silk wearing apparel were found. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Assis Francis Cabral, aged 30 years. Deceased was a clerk unemployed, who returned from Goa, two months ago, and lived with his brother-in-law, Peregrino Gracias, in Candawady. On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the body of the deceased was found floating in the Dhobi Talao Tank. Deceased's brother, Stephen Mathias Cabral, a clerk, pr duced the following letter addressed by deceased to his father :—"My dear Father,—You will find my dead body in the Dhobie Talao or in the Victoria Gardens. I hope Rufus is satisfied. Tell Sophy and Stephen, to forgive me. You will find two receipts in my pocket according to which you had better act. Divide our house in four parts, that is, between Rufus, myself, Stephen and Sophy, and give Sophy my part, amounting to Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, because I must have a part which no Government can deny. Your affectionate and obedient son, Assis Francis Cabral. Led to desperation by Rufus, 17th June 1887." The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Assis Francis Cabral was caused by his having committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity by drowning himself in a tank."

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company have lately been somewhat unfortunate in the matter of accidents, which, however, have been of a trifling nature. But we have to report rather a serious one which happened to the mail train of the 14th instant. The train of that date left Secunderabad two hours later than the fixed time of her departure. This was owing to a derailment of the engine. Matters having been set right, she proceeded with two engines, presumably to make up for lost time. On the way to Lingumpully, at mileage 105½, the leading engine suddenly ran off the line, taking with her the attached engine which was thrown on her side. The front brake and third class carriage next to it were completely smashed, and six other carriages were badly derailed ; the permanent way too has been seriously damaged. Marvellous to relate, no life was lost. The guards and drivers escaped with but a shaking. Several native passengers were of course bruised and severely knocked about, but with the exception of an old woman, no single case was considered grave enough for admission into hospital. The woman in question was promptly attended to in the Railway Hospital, and was discharged yesterday morning. This is simply wonderful when we consider that the wrecked third class carriage alluded to was nearly full of passengers ! Messrs. Berkley and Martin happened to be travelling by the train at the time of the derailment, and they are still at the scene of the accident. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the catastrophe, the Agent and Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager, left Secunderabad in a special, taking with them the Engineering and Locomotive staffs. It seemed unfortunately to be a day of accidents, for this train while running through the Hussain Saugar yard, knocked down and killed an old woman who was walking on the line. Every possible exertion is being made by the Railway authorities to push on the work of repair as rapidly as possible, and the Agent and Mr. Pendlebury left Secunderabad again yesterday morning. The trains are at present being worked to either side of the breach, and passengers and luggage are transferred, goods traffic between Lingumpully and Hyderabad and Secunderabad has of course necessarily been blocked.—*Deccan Times.*

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

THE Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Damaun, Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa, attended the Roman Catholic Church at Dabool yesterday morning, where High Mass was solemnised, as an offering of thanksgiving for the safe arrival of those on board the s. s. Nizam. The Reverend Father A. E. Pogas was the officiating priest, the choral service was sung by a well-trained choir under the direction of Mr. A. C. D Souza, the organist of the church, with the accompaniment of a splendid string band. An appropriate sermon was then delivered in Portuguese by the Reverend Father A. D. DeSouza, which was attentively listened to by the large congregation. The little church was thronged to the utmost. The Portuguese Consul, Mr. F. M. Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, and Mrs. do Canto were also present, and several influential gentlemen of the Portuguese community.

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE following Ultimatum was received on Saturday, by the Bombay agents of the catholic community, Ceylon, from the Ceylon Padroado Defence Committee, and pretty freely distributed amongst the Roman Catholic parishioners at Dabool. Brethren,—In spite of the heroic efforts of our special delegate to Lisbon and Rome, neither the Portuguese Government, nor the Holy Father our Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, seems to take our just cause into their consideration. We are true catholics, and yet live and die like condemned, excommunicated heretics, for the only reason that we do not accept hated pastors imposed upon us. We are, therefore, about to call into our aid a Catholic prelate, the Patriarch of Babylon, beseeching him to send to Ceylon a bishop of his jurisdiction to minister to our spiritual wants, and we request those of our Indian padroadists who are placed under the same circumstances as ourselves, to let us know forthwith if they intend to join us. We shall not be vexed, we shall not be persecuted and ground down. The responsibility of our acts shall weigh heavily on those who are thus driving us to desperation. Long live the cause of the padrodists !

MAY, 1887.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SUIT WITHDRAWN.

L. A. WALLACE AND OTHERS *vs.* RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA.

THE plaintiffs had attached a certain house in execution of a decree obtained by them against Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and the representatives of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff in suit No. 263 of 1886. The present defendant claimed to be entitled to the house as the *bona fide* purchaser of it for valuable consideration prior to the attachment and sought to have it removed by proceedings in chambers. The parties were directed to litigate by a regular suit, whereupon the plaintiffs brought the present suit against the defendants to have it declared that the house was exempted to the judgment debtors, that its attachment was valid and subsisting, and that the purchase of the house relied on by the defendant was colourable and fictitious. The case came on for hearing some time ago before his Lordship, and the hearing had been adjourned. To-day Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Pereo and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson Bhaishunker and Dinsha, appeared for the defendant Mr. Russell applied for permission to withdraw the suit without liberty to file a fresh suit, the plaintiffs paying all the defendant's costs of the suit and of the attachment proceedings, and withdrawing all the imputations made by them against the defendant.

Mr. Lang for the defendant remarked that, having regard to the defendant's well-known position and respectability he would not consent to the suit being settled except on the condition of all the imputations against him being withdrawn. This having been done he would allow the suit to be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship thereupon dismissed the suit, with costs of the suit and the attachment proceedings.

JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN A BOMBAY SUIT.

AN appeal by Abdool Hoosein Zenail and another against Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee of Bombay, and assignee of the estate of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, from a decision of the High Court of Bombay, was disposed of on the 30th March 1887, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Watson, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Barnes Peacock. Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and Mr. James Jardine, who was at the time in England, but has now returned to Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Bacon and Turner (Agents for Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared for the appellants. Mr. C. Gibbs, Q.C., and Mr. Beale, instructed by Messrs. Lattey and Hart (Agents for Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinsha) appeared for the respondent, Mr. Turner. The judgment of the Court of Appeal in Bombay contained passages seriously affecting the character of more than one person formerly well-known in Bombay ; and it will be noticed that, in the opinion of the Privy Council, those statements were wholly unwarranted. The following are extracts from the judgment delivered by the Privy Council, which substantially upholds the decision given in the suit by Mr. Justice Scott, now on furlough to Europe :—

The suit in which the judgment under appeal was pronounced was instituted in the year 1881, in the High Court of Bombay, Original Civil Jurisdiction, by the present respondent as assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, an insolvent, against the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Zenail, to recover, with interest, a lakh-and-a-half of rupees, received by him under a compromise made in 1875. The facts of the case, prior to the negotiations in 1870, may be shortly stated almost in the words of the judgment of the Appellate Court. The suit arose out of litigation, dating as far back as 1834, between two Persian families, who, for convenience sake, may be described as the Shoostry and Shirazee families. A merchants of the Shoostry family, Mahomed Ally Khan, who died in Bombay about 1820, left a relation as executor of his estate, who again appointed in his stead Mahomed Hakim Shirazee. A suit which had been brought by the Shoostry family against the original executor for an account was revived in 1834 against Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, and, in 1846, the Master in Equity, by his report, found Mahomed Rahim Shirazee liable to the estate for over 11 lakhs. This report was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and a decree passed on 17th September 1847, directing Mahomed Rahim Shirazee to pay the said amount. On appeal, however, to the Privy Council, in 1847, the accounts were ordered to be retaken. In the meantime the decree had been executed against Shirazee, who had, in consequence, become insolvent and filed the schedule. On leaving Bombay, which he was allowed to do after suffering imprisonment, he appointed the before mentioned Zenail, a merchant of Bombay, as his representative ; with a power of attorney, which, after his death in Persia in 1856, was renewed by his children. The power of attorney by the children was dated 23rd December 1857, and authorized Zenail to recover, hold, take care of, and guard all the property to which they were entitled, and to appoint any other person as attorney. In 1858 Zenail, in his representative character, urged the then official assignee, Oswald William Kotterer, to file a suit against the representatives of the Shoostry family to have the accounts retaken in accordance with the direction of the Privy Council, and by a decree made on 24th February 1859, the suit was referred to the Master in Equity for the purpose of taking the accounts. It may be mentioned that in the schedule filed by Shirazee, the insolvent, Mirza Mahomed Shoostry and Bibee Miriam Begum were inserted as creditors or claimants for Rs. 11,74,459 (the amount decreed against him in the suit of 1834). It appears from the 9th paragraph of the plaint that at the time of the compromise, there were in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court, standing to the credit of the suit of 1834, Government promissary notes and cash of the value of about four lakhs of rupees, and in the hands of Mr. Gamble, the then assignee, who was also receiver in the suit, a valuable property in Bombay, known as the Mazagon dockyard, also valued at about four lakhs. To this property there were in 1870 and also at the time of the compromise in 1875 three distinct claims depending on the result of the suit. First, there was Abdool Latiff, who represented the original plantiff in the suit of 1834, and who had originally obtained a decree for upwards of 11 lakhs of rupees. Secondly, there was Mr. Gamble, the assignee of Shirazee, who had inserted in his schedule as a disputed item (11 lakhs odd) decreed against him ; and third, there was Zenail who represented the family of Shirazee under the power of attorney which he held from them, and against whom he probably had a claim for money advanced by him to carry on the litigation, but which was a matter entirely between him and the family of Shirazee in which the assignee or the creditors had no concern. The present suit is now brought by the official assignee of the insolvent estate of the late Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee to recover the above sum of Rs. 1,50,000 from the representatives of the late Zenail Abadeen, charging that the same forms part of the estate of the insolvent. The learned Judge in the First Court found that Zenail was not the agent of the assignee, and was at no time invested with a fiduciary character, and that he did not conceal from Mr. Gamble the fact of the payment to him of the one lakh and fifty thousand rupees. He said it was clear that Mr. Gamble was fully aware of all the terms of the compromise, whether of 1870 or 1875. The learned Judge had, however, after the case had been closed, allowed the 15th paragraph of the plaint to be amended by adding the words, "And the plaintiff further saith that, even if the said Henry Gamble was aware of the sum of one lakh and a half being paid to the said Hajee Zenail, the said payment was a fraud upon the Court, which the said Henry Gamble had no power to consent to, and such consent could not be binding on his successor." The learned Judge, therefore, went on to consider whether Zenail fraudulently concealed from the Court the fact of the payment of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees. He said, "To sum up, I do not think, it proved that Zenail held any official assignee towards the official assignee. He assisted in the suit, but that was in his own interest. Nor do I think he was guilty of any improper concealment. It was not his duty to inform the Court. He had no *locus standi* in the eye of the Court." Their Lordships concur entirely in that opinion. Zenail did not act as the agent of, or in a fiduciary relation to the, official assignee either at the commencement of the suit of 1858 or in the conduct of it. He no doubt, gave very valuable assistance, but he was acting, as was well known to the assignee throughout, on behalf of the heirs and representatives of Shirazee, and possibly of himself as having made advances for conducting the suit, and not on behalf of the creditors. The result of the findings of the First Court was that the plainsiff's suit was dismissed with costs. The decree was correct, but their Lordships are of opinion that the suit ought to have been dismissed on the merits, and not upon the ground that it was barred by the Statute of Limitations. With reference to the amendment of the plaint by introducing a new and distinct charge of fraud after all the evidence had been given and the case closed, their Lordships feel bound to say that the allowance of it was contrary to every principle of justice, it was wholly unprecedented, and to say the least of it, it did not exhibit a sound exercise of judicial discretion. The Full Court, on appeal, said it was not disputed that after Mr. Prescot's evidence it must be taken as a fact that, whatever might have been the extent of Mr. Gamble's knowledge in 1870, he was in 1875 acquainted with the intention that Zenail was to receive Rs. 1,50,000 from the Shoostry family, and that he acquiesced in it. This ought to have been the end of the suit. The Court, however, held that Zenail acted in a fiduciary relationship towards Mr. Gamble ; but that even in that case the transaction could be impeached only upon the ground that Mr. Gamble's consent was obtained under circumstances amounting to fraud. They held that, under the circumstances of the case, Zenail could not derive any benefit from the suit except on condition of acting in perfect good faith to the creditors. They said his deriving any benefit to himself from the suit except upon that condition would in their opinion be a fraud on the creditors and on the act itself and that a Court of Equity would properly regard him as holding any such benefit as a trustee for the insolvent's estate. The ground upon which the Appellate Court decided the case, though not expressed in very clear terms, was that the payment by Zenail to Prescot of Rs 10,000 was made as an inducement to him to put pressure upon Gamble to induce him to consent to receive Rs. 65,000 on account of the claim of the creditors, and that Prescot used pressure in order to secure the acceptance of that amount by him. They also substantially treated the payment to and receipt by Gamble of the sum of Rs. 50,000 as a commission, or as an inducement to him to consent to receive the sum of Rs. 65,000 in satisfaction of the claims of the creditors, the Court of appeal expressing their opinion that Gamble was not actuated by perfect good faith towards the creditors, and this notwithstanding the evidence of Gamble's solicitor as to what actually took place, was objected to and disallowed as privileged. Further, that the fraud charged against the plaint was a fraudulent concealment from Gamble by an agent and fiduciary, the ground upon which the judgment of the Court of Appeal was founded was substantially a fraud brought about by Zenail, Prescott and Gamble by bribery, corruption, and being corrupted respectively, and conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Shirazee. Whether of those charges appears to have been ever made in the Court of First Instance as to have the judgment of the Court called to or expressed upon them ; nor do they appear to have been particularized in the grounds of appeal to the High Court. In short, they seem to have occurred for the first time to the High Court, and not to the plaintiff in the suit, or to his advisers. It is a well known rule that a charge of fraud must be substantially proved as laid, and that when one kind of fraud is charged another kind of fraud cannot, upon failure of proof, be substituted for it. See the case of Montesquieu *v.* Sandys, 18 Ves. Junr., Reports, 502, in which it was held, p. 314, that relief cannot be given upon circumstances which are not made a ground of relief upon the Record. Their Lordships might have reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal on this ground alone, but they have thought it right to say that they do not concur in the opinion expressed by the High Court as to the payments to Prescot and Gamble respectively. It was contended, before their Lordships, that the assignee had no power to consent to the compromise without the authority of the Insolvent Court. That might possibly be a ground for setting aside altogether the arrangement by which Gamble consented to receive the Rs. 65,000 in satisfaction of the claims of the creditors, as to which Lordships express no opinion, but it cannot from a ground for altering the terms of the compromise ; and allowing the assignee to recover from one who held no fiduciary relationship to him a sum which it was never intended he should receive. For the reasons their Lordship will humbly advise her Majesty to allow this appeal and to reverse the decree of the High Court of Appeal with the costs in that Court, and to affirm the decree of the First Court. The respondent must pay the cost of this appeal.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

AT the High Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment in the case of Elizabeth Fitzherbert *vs.* A. J. Fitzherbert, in which the petitioner prayed for a divorce on the ground of bigamy committed by the respondent at Lahore in June 1886.

His Lordship said—The petitioner prays for divorce from the respondent on the ground of his bigamy and adultery. The respondent, though served, has not appeared. The correspondent between him and the petitioner's solicitor shows that the parties have in concert arranged that the respondent should not appear, and also that he should deliver into petitioner's charge his son, aged six years, the issue of their marriage. He also has offered to pay the petitioner's solicitor's expenses. The result of the respondent's not appearing might have been that the Court might not have learned a fact which it is of importance that it should know, and which the respondent suggests in one of his letters, dated the 24th April, 1887, to the petitioner's solicitor, namely, the continuous adultery, of the petitioner during the continuance of the marriage. He writes "You are aware how I have been persecuted by her leaving me when my money was finished, having children by another man and living openly at Hurdah and other places as man and wife for the last three years." Yet on condition of the petitioner not annoying him, he consents not to appear, and actually sent the child to Bombay, where it has been given over to petitioner's care. A letter dated 7th May last shows that respondent was afraid of prosecution for bigamy. In reply to the petitioner's solicitor's inquiry whether he admitted the second marriage at Lahore with a Miss Bowman, which is charged as bigamous, he writes, "If I admit my marriage, shall I hereafter be held up for bigamy, a serious crime I believe ?" The correspondence appears to me to show arrangement between the parties, and I therefore deal with such evidence as has been given for the petitioner more strictly than if there had been a contest between them. I find the bigamy proved. This bigamous form of marriage took place with Georgiana Letitia Bowman at the Protestant Cathedral at Lahore, on the 5th June 1886. I am not satisfied with the evidence brought to show the act of subsequent adultery and do not find it proved. This is one ground for refusing relief, but there is another ground within the discretion of the Court. The petitioner presented herself as a witness on her own behalf ; and was given an opportunity by the Court of denying the charge of adultery made by the respondent in his letter. She admitted the birth of another child in February 1885, and that she had been living at Hurdah. She would not answer any questions as to whether the child was her husband's, and whether she had been living in adultery with somebody else. Her petition states only one child as a child of the marriage. The inference I must draw from the failure to deny the charge when questioned by the Court on a matter it was bound to inquire about is that it is a true charge ; and therefore as no exceptional circumstances are shown to guide the Court's discretion, I apply the general rule that a petitioner, guilty of adultery during the marriage, is not to be granted a decree for divorce, and therefore I dismiss the petition.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL AND THE RECENT CYCLONE.

THE Government of Bengal has addressed the following letter to Captain Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta, on the subject of the recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on the 25th and 26th ult. :—

You first advert to the interruption of telegraphic communication with the station of Diamond Island between the dates of 24th and 27th ultimo inclusive. It appears that communication with Diamond Island was similarly interrupted for four days at the time of the cyclone of last June. You rightly observe that it is of the utmost importance that this station should be maintained in the highest degree of efficiency. Enquiries will be made in the matter from the Meteorological Reporter through the General Department of this Government. You have been separately asked in my letter No. 717—M, dated the 17th instant, to report your opinion, with reference to the experience derived from the late storm, on the advisability of laying a telegraph cable from Saugor to the Eastern Channel light-ship, and the practicability of maintaining it during a cyclone.

As regards the storm itself, you report that signals were hoisted in the river at 8-50 a.m. on the 25th, indicating the passage of a storm of moderate intensity to the southward of Saugor. You do not state what reports were received by you on 25th, but it appears that the centre of a violent cyclone passed to the westward of Saugor at 3 a.m. on 26th, and it is presumed that you were apprized of this circumstance early on the morning of that day. It also appears that a storm-wave advanced up the river on the ebb-tide, giving at Calcutta a rise of eight feet above the normal, and affording unmistakeable evidence of exceptional disturbance of the weather at the mouth of the river. At daylight, on the 27th, the Port Commissioner's steamer Resolute was despatched to visit the light-ships and to render any assistance required by vessels in distress. On the 27th your apprehensions were increased, and you chartered on behalf of Government the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Madras, at a cost of Rs. 850 a day, and on the 28th despatched her to sea. The Government steamer Undaunted, which had been placed in the Dockyard for repairs on the 12th March, was still under repairs at this time.

With reference to these points, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor, while confirming your action in regard to the Madras, and acknowledging the care and forethought with which your instructions were issued in regard to her voyage, is of opinion that in cases in which the approach of such a storm to the neighbourhood of the Sandheads is reported, it would be desirable to take earlier measures of precaution. When it is known that a serious cyclone is advancing towards the Orissa or the Bengal Coast, a Government steamer should at once be despatched as far down the river as possible, to be ready to go to sea at the earliest moment to search for disabled or wrecked vessels, and to render assistance generally to seafarers in distress. The fact that in this instance the Resolute was prevented by stress of weather from at once putting to sea is not overlooked. This circumstance, however, in no way detracts from the need for prudent action in such cases. Moreover, two steamers are shown to have remained in safety during the storm in the Kedgeree anchorage, and to have afterwards proceeded to Chaudbally. Sir Stewart Bayley is strongly convinced of the necessity of promptly taking in such cases the utmost precautionary measures, without waiting for tidings of the actual arrival of the storm at any particular point.

The attention of the Port Officer and Pilot Authorities will be drawn to the delay in completing the repairs of the Undaunted.

The actual loss to the shipping was confined to the tug Retriever and the steamer Sir John Lawrence. The first proceeded to sea early on the 25th, apparently before the hoisting of the storm signals was known. The Retriever was lost, but the ship Godiva, which it had taken down the river, reached ashore, and was ultimately saved. You state your intention to hold a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the pilot in charge of the Godiva in proceeding to sea in the face of such weather as prevailed at the time, and your report will be awaited. The Sir John Lawrence, with 732 passengers on board, has, in all probability, perished at sea, and no witness remains to tell the story of the disaster. This appalling calamity, which has carried misery and desolation into many homes, appears from your letter to have been the result of over-confidence on the part of Captain Irvine, an experienced, but too daring, commander. It can scarcely be doubted that, had he followed the example of the commanders of the Tyrone and the Curlew, who had brought their vessels to anchor at Kedgeree two hours before the Sir John Lawrence passed down, this pitiable disaster would have been avoided. His Excellency the Viceroy has desired that the deep sympathy of himself and of the other members of the Government of India may be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families and you have already been asked to give this message an expression of Sir Steuart Bayley's sorrow at the affliction which has befallen them. Meanwhile Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that a full enquiry should be held in order to ascertain whether this vessel was really safe and seaworthy when she left the port. A statement which has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by an ex-officer of the ship has been separately forwarded to you for report. You are requested to hold a careful investigation of the allegations contained in it, and to submit without delay the conclusions at which you may arrive. The circumstances in which this catastrophe occurred also render it desirable for Government to consider whether measures should not be taken to give the authorities power to detain vessels on account of threatening weather, and to render it penal for commanders to leave the river when certain signals have been exposed. The Meteorological Reporter to Government will be asked to advise upon this proposal, and your opinion upon it is also invited.

The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that the pilot brigs and the light-vessels have been saved, and he desires that his thanks may be communicated to the many officers of the Marine Department who displayed courage and resource in circumstances of much distress and difficulty, and who largely contributed by their efforts to mitigate the effects of the disaster.

THE CYCLONE AT SHORT'S ISLAND.

THE following are details of the effects of the cyclone at Short's Island as given in the *Englishman*. In the course of a talk with Mr. Coxe's son I made a few notes of the following incidents. Previous to the storm for three or four days the barometer had been steadily falling, and curiously enough the air had become so clear that the hills round Balasore could be so distinctly seen that even the trees on the hill-tops could be distinguished. When the storm began Mr. Coxe remained as long as possible in his cutcha-pucca house. Gradually, however, it became so dark, the air being itself loaded with rain and thick drifting sand, that when an adjoining house lately collapsed with a crash, and the beams of the house they were in began apparently to meditate following the example, they ran hastily and with great difficulty, being hardly able to keep their legs to the ridge of sand covered with long thorny grass which I mentioned in my last letter. On their way thither their clothes were literally blown off their backs, one thick ulster being split from top to bottom. Here they lay till dawn, much cut to pieces meanwhile by sand and shells blown with terrific force against their almost naked bodies. They had remained in the house until the water advanced into it, and so it was not surprising that, soon after they reached the ridge, it was carried away. The next day it was found that out of about 50 bags of rice only five or six were partially fit to be used. The Garnet had parted with her cable and been driven on shore, the hull a complete wreck, engines and boiler only partially damaged. A large iron flat was curiously operated upon by the wind and sea, literally twisted and screwed into bits, as if two opposing currents had laid hands on it and so screwed the two portions round ; they were found in different parts of the island.

From Tuesday at 11 a.m. till 12 noon on Wednesday the Coxes had nothing to eat, and then they found a tin of soup and cooked it and made a meal of it with some damaged rice and brackish water. Till Saturday morning, they attempted at times to satisfy their thirst with the water that the rice was boiled in, as being less salt. On Friday afternoon the Curlew and the Tyrone passed, and to their signalling the Curlew put off a boat, which was immediately swept away by the current, and unable to land, the Curlew stood back for the boat, picked her up, and returned to Chandbally to give information. The Bassein, under Captaid Pointon, then went to Short's Island and took off Mr. Coxe and his son, and the sorang and crew of the Garnet. "I don't know what we should have done without the sorang of the Garnet," said the lad ; we had to mount guard at night over the rice, and only my father and he and G. could venture at times to get provisions from the cabin of the Garnet during these days, as no one else would venture." They had to go like crabs from their vantage ground to where their small stock of damaged stores lay, or had to tack craftly to avoid being blown away into the sea. I mentioned that two men and a woman lost their lives. It seems that the men took shelter in a limeshed, and when the sea advanced the shed fell, and they were crushed or drowned amid the debris. Two curious episods will fitly crown the rest of this tale of wind, water, and woe. The natives were in such a panic-stricken state that when they had caught a man they suspected of looting what was left them of their property, they implored Mr. Cox to allow them to lynch him ! A wild boro was washed ashore alive, and when the natives attempted to kill it with sticks it badly gored one man on both sides of his body, and having wounded another man in the hand it rushed into the sea like the swine of old, and was drowned.

The house-wrecked heroes left for Kattak in carts, but having no beds or pillows had a hard journey. One of them had a teapot cosy for his pillow and so as I suggested slept comfy after all. A great many people in Kattak feel more than usual concern at the fate of the Sir John Lawrence, for its brave commander was personally known to several here, and both ladies and gentlemen deplore the sad fate of one who was always genial and kind towards his guests.

THE LOSS OF THE RETRIEVER.

A MARINE COURT, composed of Mr. C. H. Reilly, President, assisted by Captain de Smidt and Mr. G. C Kilby, assembled at Calcutta, on June 15, for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. Retriever.

Mr. Watkins appeared to make the enquiry on behalf of the owners of the vessel, and Mr. Orr appeared on behalf of the relations of the late Mr. Keith Sim. Captain William Roberts, of the B. S. Godiva, examined, stated.—I left port in tow of the Retriever on the 23rd of May. Left Gardan Reach at 7 a. m. Anchored at Kulpee in the evening. Proceeded again at 8 a. m., next morning, and anchored at Saugar at 4 p.m. Left Saugar on the morning, of the 25th at 7 a.m. The weather appeared moderately fine. No other ships at Saugar then. After leaving Saugar, between the Lower Gasper and the intermediate Lightship we met bad weather. The barometer had fallen very rapidly. We met no ships going out there. The barometer was 29·15 steady when I left Saugar. It then began to fall rapidly between the Lower Gasper and the Intermediate. When the barometer fell we could not have come back as the ebb tide had set in. The barometer began to fall rapidly from 10-30 to 10-45 a.m. We were still in tow of the tug ; and under sail. Even if the Retriever had the power there would not have been water in the Gasper Channel to go back. I and the pilot had a consultation. We then proceeded out to sea. We were in tow till 12-15 p.m., and then we cast off, when we were abreast the Eastern Channel Lightship. There were then all the indications of a cyclone. The barometer was about 29·10, the sea running very high, the wind E. N. E. blowing steadily from one direction. It was blowing a terrific gale then. After the tug cast off she turned round E, with her head to sea I should think to take in her hawsers. That was the last I saw of her. In five minutes she was out off sight on account of the heavy weather and rain. I never saw her again. I steered south for the open sea. I expected a cyclone ; there was no doubt about it then. I was in the centre of it that night at 10 p.m. The cyclone was a very severe one. The barometer had fallen very rapidly, the lowest being 28·20. All the upper topsails and lower staysails were blown away before I was cast off. About 3 p.m., the mizon topsails and foresails were blown away. At 6 p.m., the wheelbox went, and the wind veered to southward very rapidly. At 10-30 p.m., it lulled nearly a calm. The barometer stopped falling, it was standing at 28·20. At 11 p.m, the wind came to N. W. the barometer rose rapidly about to tenths ; the wind then came back with redoubted force, blowing away the lower main topsail which was set, and all the sails that were fastened to the gaskets were blown away, the vessel lying down on the port side. The sea was washing the cabin out, the ship on her beam ends. At 3 a.m., the companion skylights, sails, signal chests, compasses, and rails round the poop on the portside were all washed away. At 4 a.m., the lifeboats were washed away. Also everything moveable on, top of the forward house. At 5 a.m., all tarpaulins on the hatches were washed off. Four men were washed overboard in trying to secure the sails and were washed in again.

At 7 a.m., the weather was moderating. At 10 a.m. we sighted the South Channel buoy. This was on the 26th, bearing N. N.-W. two miles, the wind being W.-S. W. At 1 p.m. we came to an anchor with 100 fathoms of chain out, and remained there till the following day That afternoon, the 27th, we found we were dragging. We set a topsail and foresail, and by 6 p.m. we slipped chain and made for Saugar. At 11 p.m. the wind came round from the N., and we came to an anchor with nine fathoms of chain. The following morning, the 28th, at 5 a.m. the Resolute came up and wished to know whether I required immediate assistance or wished to go to Saugar and wired to town. I asked him whether we could come to any agreement ; he said he only had a 12-inch hawser. I replied I had a 14 inch hawser, which he did not reply to. He gave some information about the Retriever and lightship, and immediately turned round and steamed to the southward, seaward. I lay there for two days. The Electric eventually towed us up to Calcutta. The Retriever was very low aft, and had not sufficient freeboard. She was a good sea boat, and there is not the least doubt. A higher free board would have made her a safer seaboat. When we were in the Gaspar Channel there was no indication of the cyclone or heavy storm. We passed two tugs in the way at anchor ; none spoke us. They were at the Upper Gasper. We did not speak them. I heard one was the Hunsdon. I went on board the Retriever at Kulpee, and saw Mr. Keith Sim, who was introduced to me as a passenger. The Resolute signalled me that the Retriever was lost. I have never been in a cyclone before. I am acquainted with the appearance of the weather before a cyclone. I had a conversation with Captain Hamer regarding the weather at Saugar. I asked his opinion as to the danger of proceeding. He said we should have a cyclone he thought. He did not tell me to rather remain where I was than proceed to sea. All he said was he thought we were going to have a cyclone. I thought he had sufficient time to take us out and to come back again before it overtook him.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

C. 53-11 A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, Parts I, II & III—Jas. A. H. Murray, L.L.D.
D. 32-7 Law Reports, Bombay, Vol. 11, Pt. 6, 1887.

NOTICE.

An Appendix to the Catalogue, particularizing all the Books added to the Library during 1886, is now ready. Price 6½ annas.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday as reported by Reuter show no change, Consols remaining at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, and Rupee Paper at £68⅝ or 4 and £71⅝ for 4½ per cents. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ higher at 109.

In the Mincing Lane markets Linseed and Rapeseed were both dull, with a partial decline of 3d. and 6d. per quarter respectively, but Poppy Seed to arrive via Canal was apparently 9d. higher. In Wheat a recovery of 3d. per quarter is quoted in Hard Red, but prices otherwise are unchanged.

COTTON is on the downward tack again, the strength of the statistical position being insufficient to maintain prices in face of favorable new crop reports from the States. Yesterday's Liverpool market closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats, spot prices unchanged, but Americans to arrive 1-64d. lower all round. To-day's report only puts the sales at 5,000 bales including 1,000 Surats and a decline in Americans is quoted of 1-16d. on the spots, 3-64d. to arrive. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands gave way 1-16 cent, August deliveries 12, October 14 points, and Saturday's message gives a further drop of 1-16 cent 15 and 7 points respectively, making the quotations now 11½ cents for ready, 10·90 cents for August, and 10·04 cents for October futures.

The usual Friday's Liverpool statistics exhibit no unexpected developments. The total visible supply has diminished by 150,000 bales during the week, and is now 86,000 bales less than the corresponding date last year, while the ready stock in Liverpool has decreased by 32,000 bales, and is only 183,000 bales above the same period of 1866. This steady contraction, however, is only what was expected, and not more rapid than we pointed out a month ago as likely to ensue, and has moreover been largely, if not fully, discounted in the existing level of prices Cotton will be too scarce between this and the end of the year to decline materially in value, but any important advance will at the same time find a strong opposition in the limited demand for goods in the East, and the favorable condition of the growing American crop.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	4,000	27,000	3,000
" exports to U. K.	2,000	23,000	11,000
" " Continent	7,000	8,000	8,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,189,000	5,239,000	4,687,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,511,000	2,317,000	2,293,000
" " Cont. " "	1,672,000	1,675,000	1,381,000
" Stock in the Ports	311,000	424,000	362,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,030,000	2,115,990	2,015,380
" " Surats	635,000	513,250	414,380

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	817,000	661,440	915,980
" London	24,000	18,000	22,000
American Afloat	10,000	131,000	30,000
East Indian "	185,000	107,000	73,000
	1,089,000	920,440	1,040,980
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5½d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.	3½d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1½d.	½d.

The position of the staple here remains unrelieved by any signs of life. The finer weather has not rendered exporters any more desirous of operating, and the mills also keep out of the market. Nominally prices are supposed to be unchanged, but practically a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would be accepted in Westerns and the lower classes of Dholleras.

WHEAT has been less pressed for sale to-day on the part of European firms, but there has been no more tendency to buy, and dealers to effect sales have in some cases submitted to a slight abatement from their previous demands. White Pessy is offering at Rs. 4-7-6 for Fine, Rs. 4-6-6 for No. 1, White Delhi at Rs. 4-6 and Red at Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-2-6 per cwt.

SEEDS remain dull and unchanged. Prices are firm owing to the position of supplies, but the demand is more than proportionately slow.

The Receipts of Produce here yesterday were:—

Cotton	3,942 bales.
Wheat	65,262 cwts.
Linseed	9,190 "
Rapeseed	12,951 "
Poppy Seed	4,280 "

FREIGHT rule very quiet, June loading is still held for £1-5, which is being paid for such quantities of produce as are being shipped, but for July few engagements are being made at the nominal rate of £1-2-6. For Antwerp a steamer has been fixed to-day at £1-2, July loading, with, it is said, some concessions at that.

EXCHANGE has been exceedingly quiet, and although some people affect to see a certain amount of firmness in the market it is that dubious sort of firmness which accompanies a decline. Bank Bills are no lower than yesterday, but with Bar Silver 1-16d. down at Home, there has been more disposition to buy apparent, and ready Credits are 1-32d. easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d. 27-32 per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 31-32d. "
Francs 3 months' sight.	1·79d. to 1·79½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER maintains the same position at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours, and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Mills are fairly steady, although in some cases, such as Oriental and Framjee Petit, a decline of Rs. 5 has been established. Bombay Fire Insurance Co.'s shares are in request at Rs. 950. Bapty Bros. Flour Mills have been sold at Rs. 82 (for Rs. 165 paid up), Western India Flour Mills at Rs. 40 (for Rs. 125 paid up). Royal Flour Mills are offering at Rs. 60 without finding buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	252
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	112
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950 bys
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	120	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	520
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 10	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dholleras F. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	103
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,350
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sahaposhy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 98	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co	21,000	250	25	Rs. 10	233
Mercantile Press	25,600	125	125		90
Muncherji	2,132	400	400	Rs. 55	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	575
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	—	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	380
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	200	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	550
Vulkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—June 19, at Bombay, Mithibai, the wife of Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee Wadia, aged 53 years, at her husband's residence, Nowrojee Wadia's house, Fort. The funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this morning, 20th June.
WRIGHT—June 13, at Jabalpur, Henry Wesley, the much loved and only child of William and Annie Wright, aged 3½ years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAPPELL—June 13, at Coconada, the wife of W A Happell, of a son.
O'FARRELL—June 15, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major T. O'Farrell, M A, M D, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
TUFNELL—June 13, at Simla, the wife of Carlton F Tufnell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McPHERSON—WINGROVE—June 11, at Mussoorie, Cecil McPherson, Colonel, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, to Blanche Wingrove.

DEATHS.

FIDDIAN—June 14, at Chingleput, Ela Margery, infant daughter of J P Fiddian, B A, Madras Civil Service, aged 7 months and 6 days.
NEWNHAM—June 11, at Naini Tal, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward George Newnham, VIth Bengal Cavalry, aged 41 years.
SMITH—June 10, at the Church Mission House, Fyzabad, Arthur Douglas Smith, aged 19 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

THE masterly outline of a policy of extension for Bombay which Mr. Arthur Crawford has submitted to the Sites Committee has been recognized on all hands as a most valuable contribution to the discussion of the question under investigation. If there are defects in it we must put them down rather to the largeness of the subject with which the writer had to deal than to any want of breadth of view on his part. It is no disparagement to Mr. Crawford's memorandum therefore to point out that he has omitted one important set of considerations to which the Committee should not fail to give their best attention. No class of the population of Bombay is more directly or more seriously affected by the inadequacy of house accommodation than the poorer Europeans and Eurasians; and if Mr. Crawford is disposed to supplement his memorandum and make it a more nearly perfect epitome of the facts and necessities of the question he cannot do better than lay before the Committee some suggestions for the better housing of people of this class. The beautifying and extension of the City, the opening up of new and spacious roads, and the provision of suitable quarters for the better paid Government officials—all these should have their places in a progressive and enlightened Municipal policy. But if the policy of the City in regard to this matter is to be beneficent as well as enterprising, it must be comprehensive and well balanced. There must be a fair distribution of benefits amongst the different classes of the population; there must be sympathy as well as energy and foresight in our measures, and we must not, in aiming at the creation of a larger and more beautiful Bombay than that of to-day, forget that the splendours of a great city are dearly bought if they are attained at the cost of the comfort and well-being of any section of its inhabitants. There is something very tangible in the dangers here indicated. No fact in the municipal history of recent years is more clearly established than the ease with which large enterprises of civic improvement may become themselves the cause of inconvenience to the poorer classes. Four years ago Lord Salisbury, in speaking upon the question of the housing of the poor in London, pointed out that the increase of prosperity tended rather to aggravate the existing evil than to lighten it—that it was, in fact, caused by the growing prosperity of the metropolis. London has been almost transformed, in its central districts at all events, in recent years, but some of the most striking improvements have been attended with serious disadvantage to the working classes. Railway extensions within metropolitan limits have unhoused thousands of people to whom Mr. Cross' Artizans' Dwellings Act, despite its good intentions by no means succeeded in ensuring healthy house accommodation at a reasonable rent. It may be worth while to bear in mind this element in the history of civic improvement in London when vast projects, in themselves admirable, are under consideration for the extension and beautifying of the city. We shall all applaud a policy of boulevards, provided it be carried out within the limits of our means; but meanwhile let us not forget the perhaps prosaic and commonplace but certainly substantial necessities of the back streets.

The circumstances in which many of the class in question live call urgently for consideration in any inquiry into the housing of the population of Bombay. Their wants are greater than those of the native population in a corresponding station in life, while their resources are not correspondingly superior. Whether Eurasians or Europeans of the less well-to-do class, they have to conform to a standard of living which they have not themselves created, and which they cannot fall below without privation and without suffering social disadvantages to which no class will willingly subject itself. This community is growing in numbers; it is growing too in intelligence and in influence. It would be a regrettable thing if through a partial and inadequate treatment of this question its social progress were retarded. The class in question may be defined as consisting of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, for the most part clerks and subordinate employés of Government, whose monthly incomes vary from say seventy rupees to three hundred. We must certainly think none the worse of them because a sense of self-respect and the instinct of social self-preservation urge them to spend more in housing themselves than the corresponding class in Europe would think it prudent to lay out in house rent. It has been the fashion to accuse this class of extravagance. The charge may in part be true; but it would scarcely be reasonable to base it upon this part of their outlay. The percentage of a man's income that he can prudently allot for house rent is to a very great extent either conventional or dependent upon social and economic conditions to which in the long run he is bound to yield. Lord Salisbury thought it an extreme hardship when the London artizan was called upon to expend a fifth of his wages in house rent. The Bombay Eurasian would think himself well off if he could house himself in health and decency at even that rate. We will assume that he earns a hundred and fifty rupees a month, and that his calling compels him to live in the Fort—an assumption which everyone knows is not hypothetical. It is just possible, though far from certain, that a fifth of such a man's salary would provide him with rooms sufficient to house him and his family. But the accommodation would be such as would be unhesitatingly condemned by any one who looked at it from the point of view of health and morals. As a matter of fact, we find that men with the income we are supposing have difficulty in getting a couple of rooms for less than fifty or sixty rupees a month, and these when they get them are woefully inadequate and ill-adapted for the requirements of health and propriety. So that here Lord Salisbury's fifth of an income for house rent is increased to a third. If a man is better off, and enjoys an income of three hundred rupees a month, and is willing to pay a hundred rupees of it for his rooms, he can get accommodation enough for himself and his family, which, provided the family is not numerous, will be open to no serious objections from any point of view. But even this is not a satisfactory account to give of the life of a considerable section of the lower middle class in a great city. If the corresponding class in London or Manchester had to pay a third of their incomes for house rent they would be at once put in the front rank of the victims of social and economic pressure.

The Committee, we understand, have been supplied by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, who can claim to speak from an intimate acquaintance with the subject, with some very suggestive evidence as to the circumstances in which this class in Bombay live. It may be summed up in a very few words. A man who, having a family, wishes to provide them with rooms that are healthy and decent, has to go beyond his means to do so. If he is determined to keep within his means he has to disregard health, comfort, and decency. The moral aspect of the question, which is really inseparable from it, has been forcibly brought before the Committee by Mr. Lewis, who very naturally asks what but harm can result, especially to the young, if a whole family is huddled together in a couple of rooms with no proper sanitary conveniences, and in which privacy is next to impossible. No doubt it is easier to dilate upon the evil and to speculate upon its consequences than to indicate the precise remedy. One negative conclusion, however, may at once be derived from the history of a similar question in London Whatever scheme of public improvement may be carried out, whether for the much-needed opening up of the Fort or for any other desirable purpose, we must take care that this part of the population is not displaced until adequate provision has been made for its accommodation elsewhere. We must not, of course, look to Government to do everything in the matter. But they may be expected to facilitate to the full extent of their powers the acquisition of such unallotted ground as may be required for building in the neighbourhood of the Fort. It is a complaint of long standing that the conditions which the Government have laid down for the sale of building land appear as though they had been conceived with the design of keeping it in their own hands. Their action in appointing this Committee should already have disabused the public of that idea. The solution of the problem rests ultimately with capitalists, who if they were satisfied that houses of the class required by this section of the community would give them a fair return upon their outlay, would doubtless be willing enough to build them. The vacant space in the neighbourhood of the Wodehouse Bridge has been pointed out to the Committee as likely to meet the requirements of the case. It is a question which the Committee might well argue whether in disposing of ground for such a purpose as this the Government ought to exact a competition value. The matter has to be looked upon as one of public policy, and in public policy strictly commercial principles are not always allowed to prevail.

THE telegram from Simla which we publish this morning announces that the Government of India, acting on a suggestion from the Bombay Government, has issued a circular letter asking for the opinions of all the local Governments as to an amendment of the section of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the restitution of Conjugal Rights. It is to be hoped that the various Committees which feel an interest in the question will respond to the invitation of the Government of India and give to the various Governments their views and opinions on the question. In another column will be found communications addressed to Rukhmabai by the women of Perth in Scotland, and by a lady in Wales, expressing sympathy for her and their good wishes for the successful issue of the struggle in which she finds herself involved. These interesting contributions to the literature of the subject show how widespread is the attention which has been aroused by the publicity given to the protracted proceedings in the Bombay High Court. They also bear testimony to the living sympathy felt in the hearts of women at Home for what savours of injustice or oppression in the lot of their sisters in India. The vigorous and pathetic verse in which Miss Dawson gives expression to a feeling so general and so disinterested will be read with pleasure and approval by every Englishman in India.

TO-MORROW being the day of Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, it has been decided that the day shall be observed as a Post and Telegraph Office holiday. The General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices will accordingly be closed as on Sundays and the prescribed Post Office holidays.

CAPTAIN J. HEXT, Director of Indian Marine, has left Calcutta on a visit to Burma.

THE Limbin Prince, who recently surrendered to the Civil Officer with the Shan column, has been deported to Lower Burma.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. NEWNHAM, 2nd-in-Command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, died at Naini Tal on Tuesday.

THE Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kizilbash of Lahore, has been appointed Additional Member of the Legislative Council in connection with the Punjab Land Bills. He is a landholder and Fellow of the Lahore University.

THE Queen has fixed the 30th June for receiving the Indian Chiefs and the Nizam's *Khavita*. The Hyderabad deputation consists of Nawabs Asman Jah, the Minister elect; and Zuffur Jung, the son of Khurshed Jah; also Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, C.I.E. The Dewan will not therefore return to Hyderabad till the end of July.

THE Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway has been unable to stand the test of the first outburst of the monsoon. On Wednesday the train from Lucknow to Sitapur was eight hours late, owing to the overflow of a watercourse which caused a temporary break in the line. The damage appears to have been repaired.

THE great earthquake in Kashmir two years ago had one good effect in so shattering the old Residency at Srinagar as to make the building of a new one a necessity. The new house is now all but completed, and on the 9th instant a ball was given there—the first ever given in Kashmir—by Mr. and Mrs. Plowden. The entertainment, it is said, was worthy of the occasion in every respect, a special feature being a cotillion which was carried out with great spirit.

THE rebellious Ghilzais assert that the Ghilzai troops at Herat have mutinied, and are *en route* to join them. The Amir's General at Maruf, and the Afghan officials generally, most positively deny the truth of this assertion.

NATIVE correspondents in Afghanistan report that a revolt of the Shinwaris, organized by Nur Mahomed Khan, who recently escaped from Peshawar, is gaining head in Khost and the vicinity of the Peiwar Kotal. The insurgents are represented as victorious in the first fighting: and, unless help comes from Cabul, the Amir

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERALS AND THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Commons last night, at the hour fixed for Mr. W. H. Smith's motion "that the Committee Stage of the Crimes Bill be finished," the Parnellites left the House.

Clause 6 was then adopted by 332 against 163 votes.

The Gladstonians after the voting left the House, and the remainder of the Bill was adopted without any division, during which time only the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were present.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Their Majesties the King of Denmark and King of Greece have arrived in London.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Saxony and the Princes of Bavaria and Sweden arrive to-day.

M. Waddington has been specially accredited to represent the French Republic at the Jubilee.

JUNE 19.

Her Majesty the Queen has intimated that she will personally receive the Jubilee Addresses from the Delegates who have been sent from India.

The decorations of the streets and the illuminations on Jubilee day will be carried out on a scale of extreme grandeur.

The Police authorities have issued a Circular enjoining all chemists to exercise extreme caution in selling chemicals of an explosive nature.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

The Emperor William has recovered from the cold he contracted, and is now discharging the business of State.

THE OCCUPATION OF KERKI.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

News received from St. Petersburg states that the inhabitants of Kerki refuse to supply provisions to the Russians.

Huts are to be erected at Kerki for the winter quarters of the Russians.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Government of India know nothing of the agreement about the alleged offer of Russia to exchange Khamiab for territory on the Murgab and the Khusk, mentioned in the *Pioneer's* London telegram.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

Acting on a proposal from the Bombay Government with reference to the Rukmabai, case the Government of India have issued a circular letter to all local Governments asking opinions as to the amendment of Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1882, so far as it relates to the restitution of conjugal rights. The Indian Law recognises suits for the recovery of a wife and the restitution of conjugal rights. Execution decrees in suits of these kinds are provided for in Sections 259 and 260, Civil Procedure Code. With regard to the first class of suits the Government are not now directly concerned, although if legislation in regard to the second class is considered expedient, opportunity may be taken to clear by establish the difference between the two classes of suits. A suit for restitution of conjugal rights is a useful one, provided that no means indispensable on moral or social grounds are adopted to enforce a decree given in such a suit. Under Hindu law it is one of the express conditions in the nuptial vow that each should be an associate of the other, and sages denounce desertion or neglect of either party by the other party as punishable in this world and the next. The High Court has held that disobedience to an order of the Court directing a wife to return to cohabitation might be dealt with by imprisonment or attachment of property, or both. And this view was adopted by the Privy Council. The earlier practice of the Indian Courts was that the wife might be given bodily into the husband's hands. Both practices are repugnant to modern ideas, and it has been suggested to follow the movement of the English law which enacts that, decree for the restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by a process against the person; that when application is made by a husband, the Court may order the property of the wife to be settled for the benefit of the petitioner and the children of the marriage that non compliance with the decree shall be deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted. As divorce is easily arranged among Mahomedans and many castes of Hindus, it has been suggested that non-compliance should be made a ground for dissolving marriage on the application of either party, provided compensation is given to the party divorced, and an effective arrangement is made for providing for the children of the marriage. Finally, it is suggested that if any action in the directions indicated be taken, it will be necessary with a view to the uniformity of law and practice to repeal the penalty clause of section 36 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. The local Governments are desired after enquiry and consultation with those members of the various communities concerned, who are most competent to give advice, to favour the Government of India with an expression of opinion on the questions referred to.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

The return match between the Volunteers and the Commander-in-Chief's team took place on Thursday, the Volunteers winning by 22 points.

LORD CONNEMARA ON EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

The Governor, accompanied by Mr. Rees, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Captain Wingfield and Viscount Marsham, arrived at Madras from Ooty this morning for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the Queen presented to the city by Rajah Gajapati Row.

On Wednesday, the Governor gave away the prizes at the Breek's Memorial School, Ooty. Afterwards he briefly reviewed the condition of education on the Nilgiri Hills. He hoped the Breek's School would in the future meet in some measure the great need felt for a school in which European and East-Indian children could be educated in a congenial climate, whereby their parents might be saved the great expense of sending them home. He advised the managers of the school to employ and promote such teachers as succeeded in making their subjects attractive to pupils, and in assisting them to acquire knowledge as intellectual beings rather than as learning machines. He urged the importance of thoroughness in the acquisition of elementary subjects and elementary sciences, and of the power of daily application to the same occupation, and advised habits of order, obedience and truthfulness which were essential to success in after life, and absolutely necessary conditions to influence over their fellow-men.

STATION THEATRE AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS BURNT AT MURREE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MURREE, JUNE 19.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening in the Station Theatre and Assembly Rooms, during the second representation of "La Mascotte," by Miss Rosa Towers' company, assisted by amateurs. The performance commenced at 9-30 p.m., and about 10-15, a footlight lamp accidentally overturned and set fire to the stage and orchestra drapery. Within five minutes the whole stage was ablaze, and in spite of all attempts with coats, sand and curtains to extinguish it. The audience dispersed through the doors and windows as quickly as could be expected, and the actors got away by the stage door, and had not time to change their dresses. Owing to the exertions by the soldiers, the piano was saved, but everything else in the body of the theatre was ablaze within a quarter of an hour. The company was living in the Assembly Rooms building, and the soldiers saved their property and two children at imminent risk. The whole place was completely gutted within an hour and a half. The fire engine promptly arrived, but was useless against such a conflagration, for all the verandahs being of wood, the flames spread like wild-fire. The civil authorities, including Colonel Parry, Mr. Nisbet, C. I. E., the Commissioner, did all they could. The soldiers being the greater part of the audience were invaluable. The building belongs to a native, and the estimated damage is Rs. 30,000; the building was uninsured.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR LYONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

Major Lyons' funeral took place yesterday evening, and was most numerously attended. The deceased had formerly served in the 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, and was now in the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, stationed at Ghoreporie. Colonel Coker kindly paid Major Lyons a token of respect by sending the band and 200 men for the funeral party. There was no firing party. Punctually 5 o'clock, the funeral cortege left the Sassoon Hospital, Mr. Brown the undertaker, leading, then the band, the hearse, and two carriages containing the family. The funeral party was followed then by about seventy carriages of friends and others who joined the procession. When the cemetery was reached, nearly a hundred carriages were following, testifying to the universal and high esteem in which the deceased was held. The band played the Funeral March until near the Council Hall, when the pace quickened until close to the cemetery. After a short interval, in order to allow people to reach the gateway, the coffin was removed from the hearse and borne on the shoulders of sergeants. The pall-bearers were Major McMillan, Captains Penstone, Taylor, and Tyler, and Lieutenants Thomson and Turner. The procession thus formed, the family and intimate friends in front, entered the cemetery, preceded by Mr. Henderson, the Presbyterian chaplain, and proceeded thus to the open grave in the north-west corner, and deposited the coffin at the side. The Minister then read selections of Scripture, afterwards, offering an extempore prayer he alluded to the happy state of the deceased, and the comfort and resignation of his bereaved family. The coffin was then lowered, and after a few minutes those present departed. It is long since Poona has seen a large gathering at a funeral. This, combined with the very real emotion displayed by the large number of friends attending, showed plainly how hearty was the esteem in which the deceased was held, and the sincere regret at his untimely loss.

DEATH OF MR. BAINBRIDGE.

Samuel Bainbridge, son-in-law of Mr. Evans, an old and respected resident of Poona, died to-day. The funeral will take place at five o'clock to-morrow evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday evening, four days before the due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this afternoon, four days before the due date.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, bringing the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		55,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	7,000	"
" "	Imports of Cotton	27,000	"
" " "	Surats	9,000	"
" Stock of Cotton		847,000	"
" "	Surats	124,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London		24,000	"

A DEPUTATION, representing the iron trade of Great Britain, waited upon Sir Henry Holland at the House of Commons, on May 23, to urge the Government to take action against the proposed increase of Canadian import duties on metals. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the Colonial Secretary declared himself unable to give a favourable answer. What do the Confederationists think of this?

MR. NORDENFELT has added another to the large number of boats which are intended to swim in the sea. The Nordenfelt submarine boat is said to be rather like a Whitehead torpedo on a gigantic scale; but it is directed from its own interior, not from outside. It can stay five hours under water without suffocating its crew, and it can steam four knots an hour when completely immersed. The Nordenfelt is said to be quite a simple machine, and it only contains eleven distinct engines; but if it succeeds at all, it will, no doubt, be found necessary to make it more complicated. Modern warvessels are little more than cases full of the most elaborate and intricate machinery. They have more wheels and springs and adjustments than a chronometer watch, and might possibly work with as much nicety. But then one does not expect a chronometer to be battered about by a rough sea, or hammered at with shot and shell.

AMATEUR dressmakers, professional dressmakers, children's dressmakers, and even dolls' dressmakers, were invited to compete for substantial prizes at the Scientific Dress Exhibition in the Marlborough Rooms; and it appears that, although the dresses were made with a due regard to the principles of mathematics and anatomy, they were quite as nice to look at as if they had been made by persons ignorant of science. The exhibition is to be an annual one; and, no doubt, everybody will be quite willing to purchase scientific dresses provided they cost no more than unscientific, and especially if the untrained eye cannot perceive the difference between the two kinds. But perhaps the truest application of art and science to dress is to be found at the Albert Palace, says the *St. James's Gazette*, where there are a married pair whose dress consists principally in tattoo-marks. A gentleman who has the portrait of his wife on the calf of his leg, the Crucifixion on his back, and some emblem, sacred or profane, on every square inch of his body except his face and hands, can claim to be a more interesting exhibit of really scientific dress than any which was exhibited in the Marlborough Rooms.

"Is it not time that our newspapers gave up printing in full the names of each person whose official position, whose lack of something better to do, whose loyalty, or whose vanity impels him to present at a Levee? A third of Sunday's *Observer*, eight and a half columns of Monday's *Times*, were taken up with this unreadable rubbish, at a period when important news of all kinds may be expected." So writes *Atlas* in one column, but in the next he finds an honourable place for the remarkable fact that a lady's dress did not arrive punctually from the Milliner: "A change of 'wais' between two Maids-of-Honour took place unexpectedly only a few hours before the ball, in consequence of the non-arrival of an ordered gown—much to the disappointment of the young lady who went in 'attendance,' and who had expected to have been free on that occasion."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps has now become an assured fact, and drills are to be at once commenced. The first muster takes place on Saturday at the back of the Town Hall, where the military authorities have placed a gun for the use of the Corps. Hereafter drills will be fixed for every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock and every Saturday evening at 5-30. The cordiality with which the "Regulars" have welcomed the movement is evidenced by the fact that they have placed the Colaba battery at the disposal of the Volunteers for a week's camp at Christmas-tide.

THE death of Lieutenant Trevor is not the only unfortunate incident connected with the West Riding Regiment. On Friday, June 3rd, a private soldier of the regiment was, we understand, buried, but the regimental band did not play at his funeral, because it was required by the officers at a lawn-tennis party. Sheer thoughtlessness, remarks the Lahore paper, may at times cause things like this to be done; but we are glad to believe that they are very unusual, because the effect produced thereby on the minds of the dead man's comrades must be anything but beneficial.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry now in the Chindwin Valley are to return to India directly. This is only the beginning of an extensive withdrawal of troops to be carried on during the next few months, provided, of course, the country remains quiet. The police organisation is now so well established that fewer troops are required, while the reserve battalions of police formed in India can be drawn upon if necessary.

A SPECIAL India Army Circular has been issued notifying that any officer in military employment, including medical officers, whose election of the new leave rules shall not have been received by the 1st July next will be held to have finally declined those rules.

The following postings have been ordered:—

To 1st Battalion—Second-Lieut Mayow, West Riding Reg.; Lieut the Hon'ble L. W. O'Brien, Rifle Brigade; Second Lieut Longley and Galloway, East Surrey Reg.; Second Lieut E. Maxwell, Connaught Rangers; and Lieut E. Waller, Border Reg.

To 2nd Battalion—Lieut R. H. P. Snow, Wiltshire Reg.; Second-Lieut Verner, Norfolk Reg.; Second-Lieut Warner, Warwickshire Reg; Lieut R. A. Kane, Royal Sussex Reg.; Lieut. W. Pearson, Leicestershire Reg.; and Second Lieut Millais, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieut. C. Haynes, East Lancashire Regt., has been appointed to the Army Pay Department, with the honorary rank of Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Major and Staff Paymaster A. Brett, 1st Bat. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been ordered home.

The following officers will be placed on half-pay on the 1st July 1887, on completing six years' service as Lieut-Cols and have received orders to proceed home:—Col- M. P. Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers); Col F. M. Drew, 7th Hussars; Col H. Laugtry, 8th Hussars; Cols R. W. M. Wetherell and B. C. Wethy, Bedfordshire Reg; Col C. M'Pherson, Leicestershire Reg; Col J. Tilly, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Col F. J. Fane, Gloucestershire Reg; Col J. P. Campbell, East Lancashire Reg.; Col A. Hill, Border Reg.; Col F. G. Berkley, Loyal North Lancashire Reg; Col E. B. Burnaby, South Yorkshire Reg.; Col C. G. I. Heathcote, North Staffordshire Reg; and Cols W. L. Dalrymple and C. T. W. Fenton, Connaught Rangers.

Colonel N. Huskisson, South Yorkshire Reg., retires on the 4th July on completing four years in command of the Battalion.

The following appointments have been made:—

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas—Major C. A. Mercer, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Mainwaring; and N. R. Stewart, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Major Mercer.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas—Capt C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Major L. R. H. D. Campbell; and Lieut Hudson to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Chenevix-Trench.

30th Punjab Infantry—Lieut Col. H. W. Webster, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Col. R. Campbell, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 27th instant; Major W.G.G. Halkett to be Second-in-Command, and to remain seconded; Capt. F.C. Maisey to to be Second-in-Command sub pro tem, vice Major Halkett; and Capt F. G. L. Mainwaring, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Capt. Maisey.

6th Punjab Infantry—Lieut W. S. Browne, North Lancashire Regt, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence has been granted to Lieut C. I. Wimberley, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government has published a long resolution on the administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency last year. The following paragraphs give the substance of it:—

The Jail population is again very low, and at the close of the year was lower than it has been for many years past. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The escape from the Ahmedabad Jail is much to be regretted. The health returns are on the whole good. Financially, the administration has been successful. Average cost of maintenance and guards, and average net cost have fallen, while the earnings of the jails show a large increase. This is an indication of recovery from the temporary depression due to the operation of the Government of India's order. The Governor in Council trusts that it will be complete. During the year the finances of the Department have been subjected to the scrutiny of the Finance Committee, and the revision of the Provincial Contract based on their recommendations has left but little margin from which to provide for the contingencies of increase in expenditure or falling off in receipts. The amalgamation of the head office of the Jail Department with that of the Registration Department took place during the year in compliance with the suggestion of the Committee. There is some danger under this new arrangement that the financial administration of the Department may suffer owing to the increased work thrown on its chief controlling officer, and the diminished time at his disposal. The Governor in Council is confident that no relaxation of the strict control which has hitherto been exercised will be permitted, and that the altered condition of Provincial finance generally will be borne in mind as an incentive to continued watchfulness in the management of the Department.

The report is submitted by Mr. Filgate who received charge from Dr. Cruickshank on 3rd December, 1886. Dr. Cruickshank's connection with the Department dates from 1860, when he was appointed to act as Inspector-General. He was confirmed in the appointment in 1871, and held it till he retired a short time ago from her Majesty's service. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his warm appreciation of the good service performed by Dr. Cruickshank during this long period. His thorough knowledge of all details of jail administration and unflagging interest in its efficient and economical working, have always been highly valued by Government. The Governor in Council would at the same time acknowledge the praiseworthy spirit in which Mr. Filgate entered on his new and onerous charge, and the energy which has characterised his administration during the half-year that has elapsed since the office was entrusted to his care. Mr. Filgate notices with hearty appreciation the valuable assistance rendered to him at this juncture by his Personal Assistant, Mr. Fraser. He also records the loss the Department has sustained by the retirement of Mr. S. S. Smith, who for nearly 18 years held the post of Superintendent of the Thana Jail. The Governor in Council observes that under recent orders the report should have reached Government by 15th April, and hopes that Mr. Filgate will arrange to submit it punctually by that date in future.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE Houses of Parliament have adjourned for Whitsuntide recess, contentedly leaving Ireland under the protecting shadow of the Crimes Bill, which, according to Mr. Balfour, has had so soothing an effect on that disturber of our peace. This coming Crimes Bill may be beneficial in that quarter. I hope it may; but so much cannot be said of it in regard to Westminster. I doubt very much indeed if even Mr. Balfour enjoys all-night sittings, which try the sunniest temper. And now all-night sittings have been coupled with having to go to church on Sunday! an obsolete practice in the House, as a rule members keeping deputy worshippers,—womenkind, who do the pious and unexciting works of life as well as men do the worldly and the sensational. A problem I have not yet been able to solve is whether Members of Parliament expect to get into Paradise on their wives' merits, or whether they believe that Paradise is a Parliament where seats are not provided for men. Sunday morning at St. Margaret's was anyhow very heavy on many constitutions. There was a grand parade of members four abreast, walking diagonally, as Mr. Smith said. An excellent sermon, delivered by the Bishop of Ripon, Handel's Coronation Anthem, the Hallelujah Chorus, and the congregation dispersed utterly done up. The all-night sitting on Monday, following the unusual Church-parade of Sunday, was in consequence not a success. Harassed as they were in body, members were still more so in mind and temper. Dr. Tanner's strong language drove honourable members on the other side of the House to distraction. It is ungentlemanlike to call men cowards,—it was premature to qualify coward by the addition of a "great big d," and Dr. Tanner would do well to adopt the suggestion Count Romiloff makes at the Opera Comique "Let us not speak of the deplorable futurities." Even politicians may pull through.

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The 15th of this May was the birthday of a new monthly publication, *Common Sense*, for people with hearts and brains. It is a sturdy little paper setting down facts as they are without comment, and culling the common sense of such men as Carlyle, Disraeli, Francis Assisi, Bismarck, Canon Farrar, Emerson, Rae, Joseph Chamberlain, St. Mark, Gladstone and Berangern. An *omnium gatherum* of speakers to quote from—a party that would not fit very comfortably in one room undoubtedly, but nevertheless a very choice selection of brains to bring to bear on the great social questions of the day.

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The Congo State is endeavouring to bring over Chinese to Central Africa; about five hundred, belonging to various handicraft trades who are to receive fixed salaries, free passage, and in case of death the assurance that their bodies would be sent to China for interment. The Chinese Government has not yet replied to the proposal, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* sincerely hopes it never will, and adds, "There are enough yellow men in the world already without submerging Africa with a Mongolian horde. Mr. Francis Galton proposed it many years ago, and General Gordon believed that the Chinese would overrun the world. It may be so, but that is no reason why we should lend them a helping hand. America's experiences are surely a sufficient warning." How Africa could be submerged by five hundred extra people I fail to see. Why it would be bad for Africa to be "submerged" with people of yellow complexions instead of with black or white, I cannot comprehend. Africans are probably not particular to a shade about complexions. They possibly like better by what race the fatal deed is done!

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People are crowding every night to see Mrs. Bernard Beere at the Opera Comique, where "As in a looking glass" is likely to hold its own to the end of the season. Every part of the theatre is full, and no wonder, for the acting of both Mrs. Beere and of M. Marius is exceptionally good, the second-rate parts are fairly rendered, the plot is well sustained, the dialogue is occasionally enlivened with *bon mots*, and the dresses are superb. Mrs. Beere is possessed of a marvellous swan-like throat, which she does not disdain to leave uncovered, notwithstanding the prevailing fashion for high regimental collars. The end of the play was a failure. I don't know anything of death by chloral, but I should have liked fewer shrieks and more pathos.

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There is a growing apprehension in the minds of the more experienced and thoughtful of the great Conservative Party that things are going too far in the way of forcing measures by silent majorities on a protesting minority. They foresee the danger of establishing a precedent which is not likely to be forgotten when the turn comes for the Radicals to have a majority—and no one can feel certain that such a contingency may not arise in the not very remote future. *Vanity Fair* denounces the incapacity of the Government in forcing on a quite needless Coercion Bill and making the situation desperate. If the House of Lords be reformed and the Church disestablished, by a harsh mechanism which counts votes, and takes no note of anything else, the reflection that the example of utterly deriding opponents and riding over them was first set by a Conservative Government, will not make the operation the less easy or the less bitter. There is a singular confession in the *St. James's Gazette*, which shows how hollow is the affectation of confidence in the solidity of the present Ministerial position. Referring to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and again reproaching him for giving such a blow to the Government that evening champion of Conservatism says:—"Randolph could not vote his colleagues out of office directly, or no doubt he would have adopted that simple plan. He had to resort to the more roundabout but yet confident course of sending in his own resignation. Then came our crisis; a lingering period of extreme wretchedness, with its daily supply of chatter about this person sent for, and the other person sent for, of cabals and coalitions, of this statesman to be elbowed out, of that one to be wooed in,—a miserable time reckoned by weeks, and revealing more clearly than ever a very sad state of political disintegration."

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Political disentegration is in the very air. The *World* points out that the middle classes that for fifty years constituted the English nation, that controlled Parliament and was written for and flattered by the whole press, is now being ground between the upper and the nether mill-stone, the upper ten and the lower millions having the game in their own hands. Tory Democracy is as disastrous to them as Radical Democracy, the future being reserved for either or both, while the professional and trading classes are hit heavily by trades unions and co-operative schemes. The diffusion of education, and the immense pressure thus brought to bear in the struggle for existence maintained by the middle classes, who are constantly augmenting in numbers, while the profits of business and professional emoluments are steadily diminishing makes the future very dismal. This must not be taken too literally; still there is sufficient to account for a good deal of the sad state of political disintegration which is deplored by the organ of the Conservative Clubs.

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The Eighty Club has received a printed list setting forth the names of Eighty Seceders who shake the Club dust from their feet, because the voting was more than three to one against them when they called a meeting to decide what the policy of the Club should be in regard to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule movement. The eighty was made up by including the names of five members who had already severed their connection with the Club, so that it is evident the seceders don't hold that there is luck in odd numbers. They had recourse to their ingenuity to get up to the mystic number of the Club they were forsaking. Their resignations have been accepted "with regret," and their places will be immediately filled, more than eighty candidates being up for election. This incident marks the completion of the rupture between the Liberals and the Unionist Liberal Wing.

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The seceding Eighty, having amongst them Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, intend to start a Liberal Union Club, and set up as a party on their own account. They would be wiser in their generation to join the Carlton and become avowed Conservatives once for all. The Peelites were for thirteen years adrift before they could secure a haven of safety in either of the recognised Party organizations. The Liberal Unionists can do nothing of themselves, for the bulk of the Liberals will never follow them, and except as Conservatives they will find no place in any sense in public life. Mr Gosehen has made up his mind to take the final plunge, and they ought to take it all together. At present they are subject to the *mauvaises plaisanteries* of being classed as political mules, viewed with doubt and some displeasure by both parents, who know they are incapable of having any political posterity.

SYMPATHY WITH RUKHMABAI.

WE gladly give space to the following communications which have been forwarded to the defendant in the famous Conjugal Rights case by ladies in Scotland and Wales.

PERTH, SCOTLAND, APRIL 1887.

To RUKHMABAI.

WE, women of Scotland, have heard of your trials and sorrows, and desire to express our sympathy with you, and to assure you of our hearty co-operation with you and others of our Indian sisters, who desire to escape from the bondage under which the custom of ages has placed you.

We are glad to know that you choose imprisonment rather than to submit to degradation, to the worst form of slavery, and should the present state of the law require you in the struggle for liberty to pass a short period of your life in jail, be assured that we, and thousands of Scottish women who have not had an opportunity to sign this letter, will be with you in heart, and rejoice that you are by your bonds raising a standard of rebellion against cruel wrong, a standard which will never be lowered till our sisters in all parts of India are freed from the curse which has so long lain upon them.

That you have men and women among your own people who hate tyranny and raise their voice against it, encourages us to hope that ere long it will be impossible for a woman in any part of India to suffer as you now do. We enjoy the freedom of our birthright, freedom to marry or refuse to marry; we desire to help our Indian sisters to fight against those laws and customs which deprive them of it. Some of us know the long story of your sisters' wrongs, all of us know of yours, and sympathize with you.

India's past has been for ages a time of slavery for woman, a time of ignorance, we rejoice to see the dawn of a brighter day.

Margaret Bannerman.	Rebecca Watson
Eleanor J. C. Lorimer.	E. G. Pirrie.
Heriot R. Turnbull.	Mary Anderson.
Mary Moncrieff.	Marjory Allen.
M. Y. Moncrieff.	Margaret Marshall.
A. C. Ritchie.	Jessy Douglas.
Laura Thomson.	A. Macfarlane.
M. Adams.	Jane Brown.
Isabella Craigie.	Williamina Fraser.
Margaret Kennedy.	Jessy M. Livingstone.
Jessie M. Sterling.	Marjory Halley.
Ellen D. Pullar.	Margaret Ramsay.
Kate F. Kennedy.	Jessie Zainah.
Alice Burton.	Mary Shepherd.
Sara Burton.	Mary A. Clark.
A. J. Graham.	Catherine Clark.
Flora Ross.	Janet Wilson.
Mary Ross.	Elizabeth Archibald.
Amy Hunter.	Janet Marshall.
Harriet Weiss.	Jessie Grant.
Ellen C. Buist.	Margaret Clark.
Mary Logan.	Agnes Nicol.
Laura B. Lumsden.	Maggie Milne.
Clementina Archer.	Mary Crichton.
Isabella Archer.	Eliza Jane Clark.
Elizabeth B. Fisher.	Jessie Clark.
Margaret Crichton.	Laura A. C. Pullar.
Catherine R. Readdie.	E. C. Livingstone.
Catherine Readdie.	Hannah Gibson.
Agnes Pirrie.	Annie Buist.
Jane M. Walker.	Anna Wilson.
Charlotte Knight.	Eleanor Lyons.
Janie Knight.	Alice H. Greig.
Agnes F. Pirrie.	Elizabeth G. Fleming.
Mary P. Walker.	Lillian Granger.
Jeanie Macgregor.	Annie O'Martin.
Maggie Crichton.	Agnes R. McNeill.
Jessie A. Camming.	Jane Wood.
Amelia Heron.	Lizzie Macnab.
Martha Shepherd.	Annie MacLoish.
Jane McGlashan.	Annie Galbraith.
Mary Stewart.	Eliza Baxter.
Maggie Anderson.	Jane G. Cowan.
Jane Myles	Adelgunde F. Pullar.
Mary A. Grant.	Ada Mackenzie.
Isabella Clark.	Emily S. Mackenzie.
Esther Marshall.	Margaret Miller.
Isa Dunbar.	Mary A. Douglas.
Jeannie Love.	Minna Tait.
Jeannie Wright.	Catherine Lyell.
Annie Maconochie.	Chrissie Walket Stirling.
Catherine McVicar.	
Annie Petrie.	

GRELI-DEG, KID-WELLY, S. WALES.

DEAR RUKHMABAI,—Pardon me if my pen too familiarly writes a name which has been often uttered by my tongue, and yet more often mingled with sympathetic thoughts. Since the first moment of hearing of your wrongs I have longed to stretch out a hand across the distance between us and say, "You have friends in England to whom the wrongs of your sex are as their own, who think of you daily, and who would be willing to go to prison with you" (or in your stead if that were possible), and since reading your letter to the Bishop of Carlisle's daughter, my deep sympathy with you has found vent in verses, a copy of which I send. I have tried to put myself in your place and plead with all my strength for you, and as it seems to me you would plead. There are three of us here, who read eagerly every word about you, Annie, Lovey and myself (Amy), and we have lent your letter to friends to arouse their interest.

We hope you will be able to come before the Privy Council, for I have heard it said that they will not confirm the judgment against you, but if they do, I hope and pray that you may go to prison rather than to that man. You will show what a woman can do, and future ages when women are free and justly treated will bless you as their pioneer. It must be so! The little leaven that is to leaven the whole lump is at work, and though each step is slow and terribly up-hill, it must lead to the happiness, liberty, and perfecting of our sex. Each woman who raises herself now is but before the age which is to be, and suffers accordingly; but the raising will be due to them—to her. I cannot tell you my admiration of your bravery and strength. Think!—if ever your heart fails you, that one across the ocean thinks of you by day, as a noble woman—a sister; and at night prays for your welfare, and that you may have strength given you to endure to the end—whatever that may be; only may it never be submission to a wrong!

I think perhaps that my verses will tell you better than I can do of my intense sympathy with your wrongs, and with those of all women, everywhere over the globe.

I shall most anxiously await the result of the next trial, and shall be with you in spirit during it; and many another English heart cries out at the injustice which is meted to you.

Be strong of heart, oh Rukmabai, and the silver which is always on the other side of our darkest clouds may shine through rifts, until at last the brightness is gained and with sorrow passed we hear the "Well done good and faithful servant," and know that our sorrows have not been in vain!

Your sincere English sister,
CATHERINE AMY DAWSON.

RUKHMABAI.

THE coded doom has fallen! I, who asked,
For *Justice* must be satisfied with *Law*
And must go meekly to my dissolute,
Rude lab'urer lord, or languish prisoned months.
I—whose young life, beneath a father's care
Drew breath of knowledge, till the strong sweet tongue
Of England grew familiar, and I read
In hours of dalliance of far homes, which held—
Not lord and slave—but two completing lives,
Each cycle halves of difference, which touched
And rounded life to a grand whole of love;
And this fair vision of perfection sank
Into my heart, and blossomed through my dreams.
What wonder I that in stir and thrill of joy,
I turned me to our jewelled Indian homes,
And shivered in the change of sun to shade,—
Hearing in sudden darkness, troubled words,
And sound of bitter weeping, till in pause
Of dase and growing fear, the carelessness
Of childhood parted as an outgrown cloak,—
Until a dusky lightning portrayed
The magnitude of evil, and I knew
The social gangrene of mis-shapen laws.

And with my fingers on a nation's pulse
Throbbed back each fevered beat of pain, and felt
My bloom freshness of young maidenhood
Wither in too fierce ripening, and leave
Me woman. For a weary space I drew
Deep breath of sobs, and mourned and would not hear
The voice of kindred; but the sense of wrong,
By little and by little, stirred and grew,
Hushing the wailing to a deep of wrath
That brooded silent,—till a morrow dawned
On surgings of strong thought, and I awoke
To burning words, and page of soundless prayer.

I told the tale of Hindoo babes made wives,
Ay widows, in child-helplessness; I cried
Through the wide universal press, till filled
With strong love-yearnings o'er the sister souls—
Whose tender years, earth-bonding, dewed the way
With dark life-crimson; or the burden grown
Too heavy stumbled into lasting sleep;—
I lost all count of individual hopes
And knew not I was even wife as they.
Alas! the dart was fitted to the string!

A pity throbbed
Through the reluctant accents of the judge,
Who had no choice, but to lay down that law
Which was not justice.

I am one, alone
A solitary ear of corn, erect
When all her golden sisters, swaying bend
Before the wind; and one whose recluse heart,
Loving the silence of the student life,
Shrinks from the pity of each paler face,
As it had tightened at the careless curse,
Half-hatred, half-contempt of darker men,
My sisters suffer in the darkness, I
Can hear the movement of their shackled feet,
And each new moan that falls upon my ear,
Is as a wine, that quickens the pale blood
To momentary courage. What? Can I

Who burned to save and succour fail to-day?
Fearing to offer this poor sacrifice
Of liberty, to bare to the wide world
Of justice-loving peoples, all the wrong
The sorrow and the suffering that falls
Upon the name of woman? Dare I shrink
In the small fear of notoriety
And offer gold for freedom?—give the man
My poor possessions and pass softly on
In craintive love of self?

The dread has passed
And I shall face the prison gloom, with soul
Steadied to patience, with the tenderness
Of a soft nurture, conquered by the tears
And stilled moanings of my people. 'Tis
Not mine to falter when the million eyes
Of a great sorrow fasten on my steps,—
The doubtful heralds of deliverance!
The loneliness, the obloquy, the taint,
Grow almost sweet in that triumphant dream
Of a flame-sword, cleaving the misty dark
Of cursed customs,—of the morning light
Of equal justice and fair liberty,
Darting the radiance of its arrowy beams
Athwart the shadows of the night, until
Sun-glory holds the land from shore to shore.
And if my life be bruised in the attempt,
I suffer as the soldier who essays
The scaling ladder, but to taste of steel,
And die in the victorious hour; yet smiles
Through dimming eyes, contented to have climbed
Before his fellows, though the road was death.
I cannot free my sisters,—I can but
Endure unto the end and if the law
Can give me no protection, I will go
Unfaltering to the prison—and again—
And yet again—until my life be spent.

Oh, God! is the fair rounding of thy world
For pleasure of the mighty? Is full life
The knowledge page and right of liberty
Of strength alone the heritage? Must ill
For ever triumph o'er that given law,
Which ermined in each heart, uplifts a voice
Against the wrong, stinging all faltering steps
To higher purpose, clearer rectitude?
Is there no justice for the woman? Lies
Sweet mercy bankrupt and that chivalry
Of olden times, which flourished and made fair
The world as a great garden, wholly dead
Of age long crushing?

The barbarians of northern deserts, in a later age
Wrecked all the graciousness of life, and laid
The curse of evil customs on the home!
A sin a northern people ruling, welds
The states of Ind to an imperial whole;
Till in the handling of firm governance
The land rebloome,—till we the manacled,
Sad, woman-slaves are boldened to arise
And plead for their protection, as the vine
Would lean its graceful weakness on the oak
For wider light and safer ripening.

Alas! they fear—the white strong sinewed race,
Fear, to sweep hence the cobwebs of a code
Whose growth the darkness of the ages knew;
Fear—lest our men arise to bloody deeds
Of passion and yoke-breaking. Do they con at
And calculate in their unworthy dread,
That we, the women, weakly-thewed can throw
No steel-armed threat of vengeance? Do they hold
It wiser, *safer*, to propitiate
At honour-cost, the murmurs of the strong?
Were it not nobler to be true? To cry
"We English give you justice and will risk
Our peace—our being, rather than obscure
The honour of the Briton! Better death
In righteous striving, than inglorious
Soft length of days, bought dear with politic
Regarding of old customs. Better stake
Our all upon one effort than show poor
And small against forefathers, who forbade
The slaying of babe-maidens, and with hearts
That feared no vengeance, scattered wide the brands,
Prepared for burning of the living wife,—
Nor suffered after. What are present peace,
Soft cou

that the lepers live in close proximity to the blind, the lame, and the aged. It is true they are railed off, but what protection is that? Here is what was written of that place some years ago by Mr. Grattan Geary after a personal inspection of it:—"There is a nest of lepers in one of the most crowded parts of this city which would taint the blood of the whole population, if leprosy were contagious in the sense that small-pox is contagious. But it does not spread—at all events, not much. Yet it continues to exist: the leper dies, but leprosy does not. How then can it be perpetuated if it be not contagious in some degree, and under conditions happily not widely prevalent, but of the nature of which we as yet know little? The malady is hereditary; but that alone would not account for even the limited extent to which it prevails. Doubtless, when the system has been depressed, or otherwise prepared for the reception of the disease, contagion may set it up. But, whatever the means, it is incontestible that it occasionally lays hold of victims free from hereditary taint; and to the extent to which this may happen under favouring conditions, no one can venture to assign a limit. The spread of the disease in Western Europe, after the return of the Crusaders from the Holy Land, sufficiently establishes this fact. It cannot therefore be regarded as a perfectly safe experiment to allow lepers to congregate in the midst of a vast population like that of Bombay, and leave them untended in their misery."

Now, Sir, in writing all this we do not for a moment wish to attach any blame to the District Benevolent Society of Bombay: that society is an excellent one, but its committee is the victim of circumstances. The Dharmsala was not originally intended as a leper asylum; it was started as a charitable institution for helpless people generally, but it immediately became crowded with lepers, who now form considerably more than half of the total number. The committee is, I believe, most anxious to get rid of the lepers and to keep the Dharmsala free for other helpless poor. It was hoped when Bishop Meurin started his institution in Trombay that it would be the means of drawing off the lepers from the Dharmsala, but it does not seem to have made any appreciable difference. That is an excellent institution, and the inmates receive the kindest and most generous treatment, in fact no pains are spared to make them happy and comfortable. Through the kindness of Mr. Duncan, the secretary, and of a member of the committee who accompanied me, I was enabled to see and examine the place, and came away greatly impressed by the able way in which it was conducted. But then it is far from Bombay, is only for men, and has at present only 19 inmates, and were it to be full, I do not believe it could accommodate more than 50.

My object in writting this letter is to keep the matter before the public of Bombay, and I cannot believe that if once the dire necessity of an institution such as I advocate is brought home to them they will be long in recognising it, and acting thereupon. I would propose that a fund be at once started, and a committee formed; and while I have no authority to commit the "Mission to Lepers in India" to anything, still I feel sure that they will gladly co-operate in any way in their power, either by supplementing your efforts with a permanent grant, or by receiving subscriptions at home for the undertaking.

I do not advocate the erection of a great pile of buildings, but would suggest neat little rows of 12 by 12 rooms, with a nice verandah in front of each. Men's and women's apartments should have no communication whatever, there should be a separate house for the caretaker and his wife, a room for a dispensary, and a building which could be used as school and church, or meeting-house; and there should be a native doctor always on the spot. Should any one wish to communicate with me on the subject my address is as below.—Yours, &c.,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,
17, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh,
Secretary, "Mission to Lepers in India."

Edinburgh, May 24.

THE SAILORS' HOME AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was proved some time ago that the present Sailors' Home had, on account of its distance from the Prince's Dock, become unsuited for the purposes of a home for sailors, and suggestions were made in the public prints to put this building to some other use and to build a new home for the seamen near the Prince's Dock.

It would be worth while to consider whether the present Sailors' Home is suited for the Municipal Office. It would be a great gain both to the seamen and to the general public, as it would give the former a real home near the place of their daily work, and it would give the city a substantial building on a very good site and ready built. I for one think that the Sailors' Home is better suited for the Municipal Office than the Town Hall. Were the Home converted into the Municipal Office the other valuable sites proposed for the offices would be saved for other useful buildings. It would be an advantage all round. We have the Town Hall and the Framji Cowasji Institute and the Sassoon Mechanics' Library Hall for our public meetings, and another hall on the top of the Municipal Offices is quite unnecessary.—Yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 13th appears a paragraph from the *Indian Spectator* under the heading "The Alibag Life-boat," containing the following—"Up to two years ago, we believe it (the life-boat) was more useful to large ocean-going vessels, but was then reformed at Mr. Sinclair's suggestion so as to be of greater service to Asiatics." Possibly this is quite correct, but the Alibag life-boat and her crew have not been indifferent to Asiatics during the period anterior to Mr. Sinclair's reformation, as the *Indian Spectator* will, I think, acknowledge if the editor will kindly read a tale of the sea more than 20 years old.

One dark and stormy afternoon, the 21st of July 1866, two large three-masted ships might have been observed by the wondering rustics of Alibag approaching under full sail the dreaded Chowl Kadu rocks, upon which the iron ribs of the doparted P. and O. steamer Jeddo were still resting, the wild waves dashing over them in scornful play. There were no guns in Angria's Fort in those days to thunder notes of warning, and soon it was seen that one ship had struck upon the rocks, and that the other one had anchored close by. Two boats were immediately manned by Koli fisherman—there was no life-boat then at Alibag. The boats were machwas or ordinary fishing boats of the coast. The Collector of Kolaba, Mr. John Elphinston, the good and the brave, went in one boat, and the Forest Officer, Mr. Shuttleworth, in the other: the way was long and the sea was rough; the rain was falling fast and the dark night came down just as the boats reached one of the ships. On boarding her not a soul was found in the vessel, she was full of water, and it was seen that she had a cargo of rice, and that her crew had been Asiatics. The other vessel could not be seen in the darkness, and the boats consequently returned to the shore. During the night the sea became rougher and the weather more stormy. At early dawn the two ships were still seen in the same position. A small boat which had been saved from a recently wrecked ship endeavoured with a volunteer crew of Koli fishermen to go off to them, but the seas were too heavy, they broke into the boat and filled her, so she had to turn back to the shore. About noon a boat was seen coming from the anchored vessel; as she neared the shore a heavy surf was encountered, and the boat was swamped and broken, but her crew, consisting of the second officer and four European sailors, were assisted safely to land by the fishermen. They informed that their vessel was the Berwickshire; that the captain did not know where they had got to; that she had struck on the rocks, but had dragged into deeper water and was anchored, with rocks and breakers under her lee; that the native crew of the other, the wrecked vessel Zenobia, had taken refuge on board, and counting the Asiatics, there were nearly 100 lives in the Berwickshire; that the captain intended to get under weigh when the tide turned with the intent to sail south to Bombay. Realising that such a proceeding must inevitably result in the wreck of the ship with 100 souls, mostly Asiatics, on board, the second officer and his men were asked to return to their vessel in another boat to acquaint the captain of his situation, and that messengers had been sent to Bombay to obtain assistance. They declined to undergo the risk. The Collector then offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any fisherman who would take a letter on board, but no one would venture. The Forest Officer then called for volunteers to go with him, and immediately, and without the offer of any reward, six Koli fishermen stepped to the front and manned a small English boat, which, after a long and desperate fight with the waves, reached the ship. They told the people on board of their position and of their danger, and that assistance had been sent for, and at the solicitation of the captain they remained on board until a tug steamer came the next afternoon, and then at his further request they went in the vessel to Bombay, and thus they assisted in saving a good ship and the lives of about 100 men, the greater number being Asiatics.

Again, in 1869, a large native boat was wrecked on the reefs near the Fort, in the month of June, during the burst of the monsoon. There was no time to launch the life-boats, but the captain and their crews, 23 men in all, swam off in a body to the boat, boarded her, and soon afterwards a heavy sea struck the wreck and broke her to pieces under their feet. Fortunately some casks of oil, which composed her cargo, were staved in, and the oil spread over the sea, and in the midst of this oil covered water the Alibag life-boat men swam in peace to the shore, bringing with them safely to land the crew—Asiatics—of the native boat.

Again, shortly afterwards, a party of natives were storm-bound on board the wrecked ship the Bucentaur, on the S.-W. Prongs, near where the light-house now stands. Hearing of their plight, and that the Bombay life-boats and tug steamers had made ineffectual efforts to reach the wreck, and apprehending that these helpless "Asiatics" would be drowned unless speedily rescued, the Koli fishermen went off in the Alibag life-boat Bhowanie, sailed in a strong gale, and through a very heavy sea, 18 or 19 miles, to the wreck, boarded it, and when making for Bombay harbour the Bhowanie was overturned by a monster wave, she was thrown end over, and her crew were shot out into the sea. However they regained the boat, clung on to her, righted her, were battered by rollers and the breaking surf over the Prongs reef, and finally reached the land safely. An account of the Bhowanie's venturesome voyage to save the lives of "Asiatics" appeared in verse in the *Times of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette* gave the story of her capsize about the 26th or 27th July 1869.

On several other occasions, during the past 20 years, have the Alibag life-boats and their native crews rendered assistance to distressed native vessels with Asiatic seamen on board. The old Bhowanie is no more, she fought many a good fight, and won many a good victory, and now her bones afford a shelter to her crew in the Angria's Fort. Her coxswain, Jaga bin Chunga, Koli, is laid up like an old hulk, being a Government pensioner on Rs. 7½ a month, and well has he earned this consideration. The other life-boat is, we are told, battered and worn and nearly unserviceable, for, be it remembered, "a fight with the sea in its angry roar shames all your strife on land."

The Kolis of Alibag are still to the front, sons have taken the places of their fathers; they are as ready now as they were in the old days, twenty years ago, to take their lives in their hands and dare the sea to do its worst, for their mission is to save life; and they have a right to steer them on the way.

Then in this Jubilee year, let us all, Asiatics as well as Europeans, like brothers and sisters true in the good work of humanity, subscribe towards the building of the new life-boat. One rupee given freely will be one rupee invested profitably. "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days."

If the newspapers, English as well as vernacular, the *Indian Spectator* and others, will undertake to receive subscriptions, it is not improbable, seeing what a deservedly high reputation Western India has for charity and good works, that before the present stormy season shall have passed away not only will the money have been found for the new life-boat, which Mr Sinclair has projected to be named after the Duchess of Connaught, but also sufficient fund to provide a second life-boat, which might very appropriately bear the name of "The Royal Jubilee Life-boat."—Yours, &c.,

PHŒBE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in your Saturday's issue, who signs himself "Pro Bono Publico," seems to be very much in the dark upon the subject upon which he so eagerly rushes into print, and no doubt in his own mind he thinks he has put the Government quite into a corner by his little article so neatly stated about Government currency notes. Now let us for a moment look into his own statement, for I cannot at present go into the entire question, which would require several columns of your paper to explain clearly, especially to people who are quite unacquainted with financial matters. Firstly, then, "Pro Bono Publico" says Government says on the face of these notes "I promise to pay on Demand." Yes, certainly, but Government very properly adds *Calcutta* or *Madras* or *Bombay*, and therefore the promise is only for these places. Secondly, would "Pro Bono Publico" be surprised to hear that this to him so simple a plan, as to make currency notes payable all over India, would entail an expenditure to Government of much more than 10,00,000 of Rupees per year, and that this large sum would have to come out of the pockets of the "Bono Publico," and for the advantage of only a small section of the public, and therefore would not be "Pro Bono Publico"? As regards his introduction into this question of the depreciation of the Rupee (which by-the-bye, is incorrect, as it is appreciation of gold) he might with just as much justice have added rise of house rent, cost of horses and carriages, &c., &c., as the one has no relation whatever with the other. Is your correspondent aware that even in England, only the Bank of England is by law obliged to change any number of notes when presented, and in a small town he would have the same difficulty if he would require change for, say, £1,000? And has your correspondent any clear idea of the relative size of England as compared to India, which is a very material point in this question of financing and keeping the different Treasuries supplied with the notes and species which they may require?—Yours, &c.,

FACT.

PRIZE-GIVING AT PANCHGANI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, JUNE 16.

THE annual prize-giving of the Panchgani High School was held yesterday, Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, presiding. There was a very poor attendance, owing doubtless to the unusually bad weather. The children, however, mustered strong, looking very bright and cherry.

In his remarks the head master stated that as the Government examination had been held later this year, he had not yet received the Inspector's report, but that he had the satisfaction of being able to quote from Mr. Kirkham's letter, where he says: "I have reported on your schools very favourably and it carefully and skilfully taught." He also said that the financial results were good, and that this was in a measure due to the fact that a great many more people are now permanent residents on the hill. Acknowledgment was also made of the continued generous support of the Diocesan Board of Education. Of two pupils sent up for matriculation examination one had passed. Regarding the introduction of a Vernacular among the compulsory subjects for the middle school, the head master thought this was a right move, because the majority of those who passed through European grant-in-aid schools come into intimate business relationship with natives. He was however of opinion that a good colloquial knowledge of Hindustani, the *lingua vulgare* of India, would be of greater service than the acquiring of Mahrati or Guzarati, which were at present merely local values. In concluding, the head master regretted the absence of Mr. Grant, the Collector, who had very generously contributed towards the prizes.

After giving out the prizes, Mr. Cordery said that he had come to Panchgani because Lord Reay had asked him to do so, and that it was a very great pleasure to him to have had an opportunity of seeing the station and the school. He had formerly been Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and knew something of the Bishop Cotton and other Hill Schools there, and that from what he could see of the healthy, happy appearance of the children, and judging from the report and from the performances just witnessed—the singing and the recitations—he thought the school compared favourably with kindred institutions on the Himalayas. He wished it success, and said he would be glad to make it known in Bolaram and Secunderabad, where the want of a good school in a healthy locality was much felt.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,700
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 11th June 1887	£3,806,700
Balance to be remitted from 12th June 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£12,307,300

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th June, as compared with the statement of the 7th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 7. Rs. A. P.	June 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	46,56,364 15 0	46,56,364 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,95,21,3?8 10 7	1,96,85,951 1 9
Other Deposits	2,84,03,318 7 0	2,85,35 451 5 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,70,338 4 8	1,72,993 7 6
Sundries	22,61,026 11 0	22,79,192 5 4
Rs...	7,50,30,3?5 2 3	7,63,29,951 2 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	65,13,517 14 0	70,33,717 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts	33,92,240 0 0	33,51,015 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	97,25,838 6 0	86,23,330 10 1
Credits on do.	85,59,2?8 8 8	84,15,3?8 3 1
Bills discounted	2,47,21,710 15 10	2,53,?8,598 9 0
Balances with other Banks	6,33 477 2 9	5,63,3?6 1 9
Bullion	2,035 0 0	1,519 0 0
Dead Stock	11,34,455 15 2	11,32,990 1 10
Stamps	11,810 4 3	11,362 11 3
Sundries	6,89,?24 12 10	7,01,680 15 10
Cash at Head Office	74,80,965 4 3	79,61,695 14 10
Do. at Branches	1,15,65,299 14 6	1,28,07,412 7 1
Rs.	7,50,30,385 2 3	7,63,29,954 2 9

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. WAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

THE adjourned General Court-Martial now engaged, at Poona, in trying Lieut. Way on the 2nd charge, re-assembled at the Officers' Mess, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, at 11 a.m. to-day.

The Court having been declared open, the prisoner was again brought before it, and asked whether he had anything to urge in his defence. In reply, Lieut. Way handed in the following written defence, which was read out in the hearing of the Court, marked, signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings:—

Gentlemen,—Before addressing myself to the consideration of the evidence, I beg to deprecate most earnestly the evident feeling of hostility manifested by the prosecutor. 1st. In his written address, wherein he alludes to matters which, even were they true, would be wholly irrelevant to the charge on which I am being tried. 2nd. In the introduction of a letter of mine having no bearing on the case. I ask, was this fair? Was it not likely to create a prejudice against me amongst the members of the Court? With what object was it given in? To prove that I threatened the witness. There is nothing in it to that effect; but supposing that there was, might it not have been retained to see if such an effect was produced? But there was not the slightest ground for such suspicion. The letter had been received by Juddah Reuben before he gave his evidence in the first case; and it is clear that it did not influence him to withhold anything. It is hard to suppose any other object for its production than my prejudice. I desire to offer a few words in explanation of this letter. I had written to Judah Reuben for my boxes, which I had left with him. He replied making some excuses, and adding that I had given him a lot of trouble. Realizing as I did, and do, that it was he who had caused me an infinite amount of trouble and expense, anxiety and inconvenience, and smarting under a sense of unjust aspersions, I admit I did not pause to select colourless expressions of my feelings. I regret the fact, but I pray the Court to take into consideration the circumstances, and not to allow any feeling created by the letter so disingenuously put in to affect its judgment in the case. My reply to the allegations in this case is, 1st. Assuming that all that the witnesses for the prosecution have stated is true, it discloses neither anything that is "scandalous," nor anything "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," both of which crimes I am charged with. The particulars are under both heads word for word the same, the idea apparently being. "If we don't get a conviction utter one, we will under the other charge." With reference to the charge under section 40 of the Army Act of 1881, it has been ruled that a charge under this section for borrowing money from a civilian and refusing to refund it, was bad in law. (J. C. O'Dowd's "Hints to Courts-Martial," p. 103, second edition. The present alleged particulars are very analogous to this,—omit to all fours with it,—and on the authority of this ruling I respectfully request, either that the charge be held inapplicable, or that a full acquittal may be given thereunder. I am justified in this view by the words on page 102 of the same book, "This section (40) does not include offences of a non-military character." This view is accepted by Major Sisson Pratt, R.A., in his "Military Law," para. 191. Doubtless it was this view that led to the introduction of another charge in the charge-sheet, which in the first instance was framed under this section alone. With reference to the charge under section 16, Major Sisson Pratt remarks, "Scandalous conduct may partake either of a military or a social character, but in the latter case an officer should not be charged with it unless it be of a character which reflects so much discredit on the officer or his corps that his removal from it is a necessity. A conviction under this charge entails cashiering." If then, gentlemen, the failure to liquidate according to agreement (for these are the very words of the indictment; not even is it alleged that I did it with intent to defraud)—is scandalous, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? Even when I left India, Judah Reuben knew this. Major Yates told him on the 8th May. This was six days before I sailed, but he makes no attempt to get the money. I say, assuming that he was surety, he made not the slightest effort to get the money. He knew the money was safe when I returned. Gentlemen, I call your attention to another aspect of this case. If Judah Reuben was a surety for me, he was a voluntary one. He was never asked by me to be one. This hardly needs asserting, as there is not a particle of evidence to show that I did; nor is there any allegation to that effect; nor is there any evidence to show that I ratified his action; nor is there any allegation in the evidence to show that I knew about it; nor is there any allegation in the evidence that can be twisted to bear such a significance. Major Sisson Pratt, R. A., speaking of the duties of a prosecutor says (para. 69):—"He is bound to prove any essential part of his case by sworn evidence. If there is something in the evidence withheld it makes against the party not producing it." The application of this to Judah Ruben is this, that since he destroyed what was the subject-matter of his complaint to Colonel Westmacott, "it would have told against him, if produced." Again, if he had an acknowledgment showing himself as a surety, it is impossible to believe that he would destroy it, especially as he had made a complaint about it, and it was the only document that would have helped him to recover the money paid by him as security. Since no man in his senses but would have kept such a receipt, if there had been one, and he Judah has not got it, you are warranted in inferring that there never was such a receipt,—and if no receipt, then he never was surety. He (Judah) pays the money under such suspicious circumstances; he knew that I had leave for one year from April 1886; and unless there was some reason to the contrary, it was a legal presumption (*vide* "Evidence Act," sec. 114) that I would return before April 1887; and yet he wants you to believe, gentlemen, that he deliberately borrowed the money and gave it away without any hope of recovering it, Rs. 230, rather than run the risk of having a few more rupees to pay if he waited another month, although by so waiting he had every probability of avoiding the payment of any money. If you believe that this statement is so improbable as to lead you to believe he never did pay this security-money, then the receipt for it ought to be in existence. But Judah swears that it is destroyed. If you believe that he never paid the money as he says, and there is no receipt with the creditor, the only alternative is there never was any receipt, nor any money to pay Again, no shroff or money-lender would take a security-bond on a one-anna stamp. Major Sisson Pratt says (para 251), "the presumption is that everyone is acquainted with the law, and here the presumption is a very natural one; viz., that a money-lender would know the sort of stamp paper on which a security-bond can be written. The Stamp Act I. of 1879, schedule *i*, articles 13, 14, and 28, shows that the value of the stamp in this case would have been one rupee; and sec. 10 points out the only instruments that can be stamped with an adhesive stamp, and a security-bond is not one of them. Hence he would have written "impress stamp," exactly like the money bond signed. The presumption is very strong that the lender would know at least the stamps, and the documents, whatever it was, if any, is certainly not a security bond, then Judah Reuben never became surety. What character of evidence adduced can overcome these strong probabilities against Judah having been surety, has not been asked. The destroying of the receipt on payment of the money under such peculiar circumstances is an utter improbability. Of the shroff taking security on a one-anna stamp there is the evidence of Judah himself, the prime-mover in the whole case. What reliance can be placed on him, even if there were no discrepancies in his evidence? But either Judah or Purshotam are lying. Judah says that the security bond was written at the dictation of Purshotam, who says he had brought it already written. It might be said that Purshotam told Judah to wait and write, and had not brought it written, but there is not even this loophole. Purshotam emphatically says he didn't tell Judah what to write. One certainly is lying. The rule of logic is that contradictory statements cannot both be true, but may be false. It is probable that the latter possibility is true. Judah also says that Major Yates first told him that I was not going to return. In cross-examination he says he first saw it in the *Times of India*. Then asked whether he was not astonished at not seeing it in the order book, he said yes. He therefore asked Major Yates. I soon returned to Surat, on 8th of May. The former date in June, which he alludes to, is evidently a falsehood. Then the evidence of the Abkari inspector, Solomon Daniel. What reliance can be placed on him? He is a near relation of Judah Reuben's. Even in England a near relation, a wife, precludes evidence. His evidence ought to be received with great caution, especially from the late hour at which the evidence was introduced, which by the way is an indication that the prosecutor felt that the other evidence was insufficient. It is exceedingly suspicious under the circumstances his not remembering anything about the transaction, except the amount, Rs. 230. The arbitrator knowing nothing of the claim arranges to become surety. The anomaly is so much that I ask you to disbelieve the statement. Moreover, he did not take receipt for the money advanced, yet he apparently demanded him, for he accompanied Judah to see payment made. Another circumstance of suspicion is that while he gave a quite accurate account of the bond he knew he omitted to say, gentlemen, that the statement made by Judah Reuben to the effect that I left Surat on the 25th April, giving him to understand that I certainly would return the next day is untrue. Now, gentlemen, I beg to conclude. The explanation of this is that he never saw the security receipt. The simple reason is that there was none to see. Hence he is afraid to say whether it mentioned any amount lest he might contradict some one else. Now to come to Purshotum, I may say that the circumstance of his not having entered the transaction in his books, one who knows anything of a Hindoo moneylender's precise books-keeping, is very extraordinary. Sometimes he will enter more than is lent, but never omit entering. From the evidence, together with what I know of the facts, the following is the true story; I asked Judah Reubenn to bring a shroff. He returned saying the man would n't come, but that if I would make out a bond and send a servant, the shroff would send the money. This I did. He borrowed the money himself at a low rate of interest, and charged me a higher rate; but for obvious reason took a bond from me in the name of Purshotam, that he might charge higher rate of interest; second, that should occasion arise to sue on the bond, he need not appear as plaintiff. His accounts for the non-production of the books of Purshotam because the amount is entered in the name of Judah Reuben and he would have to explain why the bond stands in my name. The fact is he is Judah's intimate friend.

If the hypothesis of the case is true that Judah has brought a false complaint, for some reason of which I am yet as ignorant. These charges have been brought to injure me. I would not attempt a recapitulation save of the three divisions of the defence. First, there is nothing scandalous in mere want of punctuality; second, Judah Reuben was never asked to be security; and third, he never was surety. I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for the patience and courtesy with which you have heard the case, which I now leave in your hands.

The defence was read over, marked and signed by the president, and attached to the proceedings.

The Court then adjourned until noon, on Monday, the 20th.

ALLEGED SERIOUS DEFALCATION IN THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICES.

ARREST OF A CLERK.

A SERIES of frauds appear to have been discovered in the Currency office. Mr. Sterndale, the Assistant Accountant-General, laid an information on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging a Eurasian clerk named Thomas Thomas, employed in the office in the lost-note section, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000. It appears from inquiries and from the proceedings before the Magistrate that Thomas, who is a young man about 27 years of age, received a salary of about Rs. 55 a month, but had control of vast sums of money which came to him in the ordinary course of his work. He has admitted to the police that his defalcations amount to something like Rs. 10,000. He is however, unable to tell the exact amount, as the defalcations cover a long period. With his ill-gotten gains he had lived a very fast life, and had always been known to be very "flush" of money when his scanty salary and an increasing family could not permit him to be so. The fact that for sometime past he was under police surveillance was known to Thomas, and that, as appears from the statement made in Court by Mr. Sterndale, induced him to make a clean breast of it. He has been arrested on the charge of having appropriated to his own use four half notes of the value of Rs. 4,000. This sum had been entrusted to his keeping in June 1884, and owing to there being some disputed ownership about them, they were not called for till about a week ago, when it was found that Thomas could not account for them. This appears to have led to an investigation of his books taking place, and the discovery of the fraud. Thomas subsequently admitted several frauds which, it was stated, amounted to dozens, and which could be 'clearly' proved against him. No steps were taken, as his superiors intended to have the matters thoroughly unravelled before proceeding further.

Mr. Sterndale ran as follows: I am Assistant Accountant General of the Currency Department, and I reside in the rooms above the Currency Office. I know one Thomas Thomas. He is a clerk under me in the Currency Office in charge of the lost-note section. Some years ago, four half-notes of the numerical value of Rs. 4,000, the property of one Chitty, were received in the Currency Office. As lost-note clerk, these half-notes were delivered to the said Thomas by me in June 1884 on the production of the usual indemnity bond. The money would, in the ordinary course of business, have been remitted to the claimant, but owing to an attachment of a court of law, the notes could not be paid until the rightful ownership was settled. It was discovered about the beginning of this month that these four half-notes were struck out of the issue registers on a certain day, and the notes themselves being examined, a slip, which was attached to them, and which I shall produce, proves payment to the said Thomas Thomas. I charge the said Thomas Thomas with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and pray that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

Before accepting the information, Mr. Crawley-Boevey briefly examined Mr. Sterndale. His Worship asked if he had any papers or registers, as the accussd was a Government servant.

Mr. Sterndale replied that he had not them with him, but he would produce them at a moment's notice. The case had been going on since the beginning of the month, and he had undertaken the responsibility of keeping Thomas under his own observation for ten days.

His Worship: May I ask why you did so?

Mr. Sterndale: He has admitted having fraudulently taken the money which ought to have been paid to the detainant of the half-notes and appropriated it to his own use.

His Worship: When did you find that out?

Mr. Sterndale: It was found out in the first week of this month, I then removed him to another room, and put another clerk in his place. He then discovered he was being observed, and he made these admissions on the first Thursday of this month.

His Worship asked why some immediate action was not taken.

Mr Sterndale said he wanted first to unravel the case, and if Thomas had been taken into custody there would not have been any certainty about the matter. Researches would have proved that there were dozens of cases quite clear against accused, that he did this work for several years, and he knew the merits of the case thoroughly.

His Worship: Can you tell me on what day you received the money in respect of these notes?

Mr. Sterndale: As far as I can remember about the 6th June 1884, and the case is only just discovered. The notes having being attached by the order of a Court he reckoned upon it taking a long time before any discovery would be made. In January 1885, a Subordinate Court wrote me a letter asking me to deliver over these four corresponding notes. I refused to do so, as they had been attached by a superior Court. The matter was then referred to a solicitor.

His Worship wanted to know if the Government solicitor had been instructed in the matter.

Mr. Sterndale replied he had not, but he would be at once. Up to that morning he had had no intention of having Thomas arrested, but as the police said they would place no surveillance upon him, he, (Mr. Sterndale) had to bring the case to a head.

His Worship: Well, I understand that you think immediate action ought to be taken. Do you want a warrant, or will a summons do?

Mr. Sterndale thought a warrant was necessary, and that was the reason he had come there to apply for one to have Thomas immediately arrested.

Addressing Mr. MacDermott, his Worship desired to know, as the charge was a cognizable one, why the police had not taken action in the matter.

The Superintendent said that owing to communications which had passed between the Currency Office and the Commissioner of Police he had been deputed to keep a strict surveillance over Mr. Thomas. He had done so for the last week, but finding that the task was more than he could bear, he explained the matter to Sir Frank Souter and "lifted" the surveillance on Saturday. Mr. Sterndale then took these proceedings.

His Worship issued a warrant, and about fifteen minutes afterwards Mr. MacDermott executed it on Thomas, with whom he returned to Court. The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, Thomas being remanded to jail.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

LAY opinion among Natives wonderfully agrees with the European lawyer's view, that the more important, if not all the alterations proposed in the new Bombay Municipal Draft Bill have for their object not the increase of the control of the ratepayers or of their representatives over Municipal affairs, but the increase of the powers which the Municipal authorities, and especially the Commissioner, now have over individuals and private property. But if report has spoken truly of the conduct or misconduct of many of those "representatives" of the ratepayers, it must be said that the able framer of the Draft Bill has sought to bring the law down to the practice—*urbs prima in Indis* look to thy civic laurels. For the Act as proposed to be recast, is distinctively retrograde. Under it, in fact, the Municipal Commissioner will be the king of Bombay—being not only a member of the Corporation and the Town Council, where he has ruled without being a member, but having power to do most things as he likes, from fixing dates of elections and raising the quorum of the Corporation, and re-arranging wards at his will, to pulling down buildings erected contrary to the Act! If the Act is worked, as it should be, how could any building be built contrary to it? Even the Health Officer is made a mere subordinate to the Commissioner king. The Corporation has offended enough against the ratepayers, but surely all this is as much of revenge upon them. In some cases, it may be admitted, the city fathers have exhibited neither sense nor dignity, as in the election of auditors, for instance; and this is one of the powers of which they are proposed to be deprived; but even then the Bill seeks to degrade Bombay unconscionably. The manner, however, in which it is received will decide much of it.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE JUBILEE GAZETTE.

The publication of the Jubilee Gazette is looked forward to with great interest in India, but we are afraid the expectations and hopes of a number of people are doomed to disappointment. It is stated that Captain Morland of Bombay, and Mr Samson of Madras are to receive some marks of Royal favour. We should be glad to see Captain Morland rewarded, but must not be forgotten that there are other people who have equal or greater claims to distinctions.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

We understand that the committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution have accepted the offer of Sir Dinshaw Petit, of Rs, 10,000, for a building for the institution, should Government give a plot of ground on the Esplanade free. The building will be called "The Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution."—*Rast Goftar,*

SPLIT IN THE LONDON NORTHBROOK CLUB.

A correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* writes from London, "You have no doubt heard that there has been a split in the Northbrook Club. All the Natives of India are members of this club, which has been principally supported by Native princes and others. The few European members of the club have given great offence to the Native by opposing the wish of the latter to give an entertainment to Mr. Ilbert. The English members threaten to resign should their Native colleagues persist in their intention." The Natives have thereupon sent a strong protest to the committee on the subject. Two Natives who sided with the Europeans in the matter absented themselves for the meeting.

DISSENSION AMONGST THE BORAHS.

We regret that fresh disagreements have taken place amongst our friends, the Bombay Borahs. There is a school called "Anjamani Taibee" in Bhendy Bazaar, in which about 500 borah boys are taught the *Koran*. The school building which has been erected by public subscription was subsequently set apart for the use of the Moolajee. A cry having been raised on the subject due representation was made by the leaders of the Bombay borah community to the Moolajee who directed that the building be used for the school only. Recently, however, the school has been closed by the Bombay Moola and the leading borahs, hence the disagreement. The Bombay high-priest and the leading borahs represent one side, while the Surat high-priest and the mercantile classes of Bombay represent the other.—*Rast Goftar.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Preston, 1,401 tons, Captain F. Brown, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain H. E. Gillet, brought to Bombay yesterday, a cargo of rice from Akyab.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, Captain T P Nailer, which arrived in Bombay, yesterday, brought a cargo of cotton, grain and indigo and 10 deck passengers, from Karachi which she left on June 16.

THE s s Kungra, 1,466, Captain H M Lngram, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from London (May 7) calling at Malta Suez, Aden and Karachi. She has brought a general cargo and Major and Mrs Lawrence and 8 deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain S. P. Mersa, arrived in Bombay from Hongkong (May 27) yesterday, calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with a general cargo, and Count Saluski, the Japanese Ambassador, Captain Stockpole and three deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pemba obtained her port clearance last Saturday, to sail on the arrival of the overland mails expected in Bombay to-day, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following passengers:—Major McCudden and two servants, for Karachi; Captain C. W. Ravenscroft for Bushire, and sixty deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall	1739	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Australia	2102	B. Ercson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	D	C. Eduljee.
„ Simoon	1365	T. Pole	E	Ralli Brothers.
„ Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Darien	1880	A. Hurrell	E F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1501	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Giava	1317	Venengo	H J	F. Bonsoni.
„ Kingdom	1414	Roberts	K	Ralli Bros.
„ Panama	1125	Humphries	K L	Boyts Craig & Co
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Brearson	N	Noonan P. Dewji
„ Cuba	1373	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Preston	1401	Brown	O Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ S. Queen	1575	Erwin	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont	..	Bouquet	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Darwin	1680	R. Williams	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Ki. Errant	2285	McGill	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Wivenhoe (s)	Galley	Aden, June 10.
18	Titania (s)	Meras	Hongkong, May 27.
	Ellora (s)	Gillett	Akyab, June 5.
19	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi, June 16.
	Africa (s)	Cooper	Calcutta, June 22.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London, May 7.
	Beduin (s)	Jennings	Newport, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	Preston (s)	Browa	Dunkirk.
	Co. of Carnarvon	Roberts	Dunkirk.

The steamer P

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on charges of malversation brought against the City Corporation was issued among the Parliamentary papers on May 21. The Committee consisted of Lord Hartington (chairman), Sir Joseph Bailey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Houldsworth, and Mr. J.C. Stevenson (with Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Lawrance, Q.C., to examine witnesses, but without the power of voting), and the report is a unanimous one. Having recited the charges of improper use and malversation of the public funds of the Corporation, under the authority of a special committee, for the purpose of opposing the London Municipal Reform Bill of 1884, it states that the total amount expended by the committee was 19,550l. 10s. 10d., of which 14,123l. 12s. 3d. was spent in 1884. Analysing the amounts the committee describe 250l. as "unexplained accounts," this sum being made up of 150l. granted to Sir Reginald Hanson in 1884 and 100l. to Mr. C. Roberts in 1885. A further sum of 250l. is allotted to the hall keeper. 350l. as the committee's expenses, 500l. to the Town Clerk (Sir John Monckton), 11,370l. 2s. 11d. to the Remembrancer (Mr. Goldney), 4,070l. 14s. 8d. to the City Solicitor (the late Sir Thomas Nelson), and 2,759l. 12s. 3d. for printing and advertising. These accounts are then analysed at some length, and it is mentioned that the City authorities have given the fullest information to the Committee. Among the items in the town clerk's account are 50l. for "Mr. [illegible] author, for 8 pamphlet)," 42l. to Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P., for another pamphlet, and 436l. 3s. 4d. to Mr. H. B. Taylor, this last item, according to the Committee being the only one which does not explain itself, and it is, therefore, stated that it was to pay for the obtaining of petitions in favour of a Municipality for South London. In the Remembrancer's account are items of 81l. 13s. 8d. to Mr. Standish Haly, 1,640l. to Mr. C. A. Palmer, 3,16:. 10s. to Mr. R. Wragg, 1,287l. 15s. 6d. to Mr. Stoneham, and lesser sums to others for the promotion of meetings against the Municipal Reform Bill, and in favour of separate Municipalities for the different parts of London. In the City Solicitor's account is an item of 2,950l., which is stated by the Committee to be practically discharged by the "Johnson Account." The report gives a long explanation of the formation of the Metropolitan Ratepayers' Protection Association by Mr. Johnson, a journalist, and the money it received from the City Solicitor. The Committee believe that both the Municipal Reform League and the various associations subsidised by the Corporation packed their own meetings to a greater and less extent, and each side attended the meeting of the other. In conclusion the Committee state that they have had to consider two questions:—(1.) Whether the Corporation had any legal right to expend the City cash at all for the purpose of defending its own existence and resisting proposals for its reform or abolition. (2.) Whether, assuming that it had this right, the expenditure was of an improper character. As to the first point on which the charge of malversation mainly depends, the Corporation allege that from the earliest times they have freely expended the City cash without any control by Parliament or by any other authority, and that Parliament has never required that any account of the expenditure should be rendered. They have, undoubtedly, on many occasions employed their funds for purposes not directly connected with the City of London, which they considered to be of public interest and importance. They claim, in fact, as regards the expenditure of the City cash, to be in the position of owners of property, not in that of trustees. The committee submit that no conclusive judgment on the question of malversation could be arrived at, except by a court of law. In their opinion it has not been established by the evidence given before them. As to the second question, if the right of the Corporation to spend money in its own defence be admitted, a certain expenditure on public meetings, on books, pamphlets, and other literature intended to instruct the public mind was legitimate. The committee are of opinion, however, that the total expenditure on advertisements was extravagant and excessive, though no serious attempt has been made to substantiate the charge that it was deliberately incurred for the purpose of corrupting the Press. The committee are also of opinion that no proper supervision was maintained over the agents employed by the Corporation, and that much of the money which passed through their hands was used for improper and indefensible purposes. The committee further consider the system of subsidising so-called political associations, such as the Metropolitan Ratepayers' Protection Association, to have been improper on the part of a public body. The practice of placing corporate funds at the disposal of irresponsible and unknown persons was calculated to mislead Parliament by the appearance of an active and organized public opinion which might have no existence. On a review of the whole circumstances of the case the committee have to report that, in their opinion, the charge of malversation has not been sustained, but that improper use of a portion of the funds derived from the City's estate, under the authority of the special committee of the Corporation, has been proved.

Malversation is the legal name of an offence, and in this matter the City, it seems, was not under a legal obligation. If the Corporation escape the more serious charge it is only because they have not scrupled to plead that they had a right to do what they liked with their own. A man cannot properly be accused of the malversation of moneys that are his own. He can, however, be accused of the improper use of them, and this accusation against a body that represents the capital of the British Empire is, in the opinion of a committee of the House of Commons, fully sustained. After such a Report the matter can hardly be allowed to rest where it stands. Mr. Bradlaugh has accordingly given notice of his intention to ask for an opportunity of discussing it.

The whole story is humiliating to the last degree, not only to the body immediately concerned, but to the country that tolerates its existence. When the Corporation found that "it was their duty to oppose" the London Government Bill, which threatened, among other things, to make it honestly responsible for the public moneys that passed through its hands, its first step was the appointment of a Special Committee of Defence. The Special Committee, in its turn, appointed a number of "experienced men," as agents, and took care not to be too well informed as to their proceedings. These men spent money freely, on their own discretion, and, whatever they spent, they were reimbursed. In 1882 the sum passed by the Committee was but 350l.; in 1883 the outlay had risen to 2,650l.; and by this time, having their hand in, they were able to raise it to 14,139l. in the following year. The first expenditures were of a timid and hesitating kind. Signatures were to be obtained to petitions in favour of a municipality for South London, as one means of defeating that proposal of a municipality for the whole metropolis which was contemplated by the Bill. These signatures were to be genuine, and there is nothing to show that they were not. But as other agents came in bolder measures were taken, and one of them was instructed to get amendments moved where he could at the meetings of the Municipal Reform League. This, was not be done without a consideration. Speakers were hired, and other persons were hired to protect them. After this the movement went on shamelessly. One gentleman was employed by the Special Committee to organise a complete series of meetings in the East and North of London. He organized them, paid the expenses out of his own pocket, and then charged a lump sum of 500l. for the job. He then procured petitions to the Privy Council for charters for Lambeth, Southwark, Hackney, Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Tower Hamlets, and for that service received 1,000l. But public meeting and petition were only two modes of agitation; and with 350,000l. a year to draw on, why should any means be left untried? Accordingly Mr. Lee "an author," is paid, "for a pamphlet," 50l.; Mr. "F. Hugh O'Donnell, M.P., ditto," 42l.; and Dr. C. Mackay, "ditto," 15l. 15s. By-and-bye we reach the "Johnson account" for 2,950l., which was the cause of all the woe of the Corporation. as it was the document that finally saw the inside of Mr. Labouchere's fireproof safe. Its history is only inferior in interest to that of the Pepys Diary. Mr. Johnson was a journalist; and thought he could be useful in defeating the London Government Bill. He was allowed to try; he started the "Metropolitan Ratepayers' Protection Association;" and under the supervision of the late City Solicitor, Sir Thomas Nelson, he was able in six months to account for an expenditure of 2,926., including his own modest fee of 420l. for personal services. The whole of this sum was provided by the City Solicitor. The expenses were naturally heavy, for the metropolitan ratepayers made no contributions worth speaking of for their own defence, and most of the committee had to be paid, as well as the ratepayers that came to their meetings. Hire of audiences" is one of the admitted items of charge. This account had so much interest for Mr. Johnson that in an evil hour for the Corporation he made a copy of it in shorthand "as a curiosity." The copy passed from hand to hand until it reached the safe. Mr. Johnson was sometimes over-zealous and he once incurred a severe reprimand from Lord George Hamilton for asking a gentleman to subscribe 100l. to the Association on condition that money should be returned. He is not to be charged, however, with the issue of the forged tickets designed to throw the great meeting of the Municipal Reform League into utter confusion. Nobody knows who ordered those tickets or who paid for them, though some were undoubtedly issued by persons in the employ of the Corporation or by their friends. The attention of the then Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Knight, and of Sir R. Fowler was called to the subject, but they ordered no investigation. These facts have been elicited by the inquiries of the committee, and they form the basis of the report.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Sir Charles Dilke has avowed the authorship of the articles on "the Present Position of European Politics," which have been coming out since the beginning of the year in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*. The confession is made, in the last essay of the series, in the *Fortnightly* for June, which deals with the United Kingdom. The writer refers to *Greater Britain* as his own work. When the encyclopædic gentleman now known as Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff was plain Mr. Grant Duff, and member for Elgin, says the *Daily News*, he used to invite his constituents to survey with him as from an exceeding high mountain all the kingdoms of the world in about an hour and a half. Since the delivery of the "Elgin Speeches," if, indeed, unlike the Second Philippic, they were ever delivered at all, there has not been seen anything quite like these allocutions from the late member for Chelsea. The attention which they have attracted is even beyond their intrinsic value, and must not be taken to imply that they have been very widely read. M'Dissent since said that a certain member of Parliament who had held high office in India destroyed his belief in the faculty of government. Sir Charles Dilke's severely practical lectures will not lower the reputation of Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs. But they will enforce the lesson that mere knowledge, as well as a little knowledge, is a dangerous thing, and that those who cannot think wisely, as well as drink deeply, should not taste the Pierian spring. The reader who loves most to be pelted with a shower of hard facts must have sometimes felt the need of an umbrella while submitting himself to Sir Charles Dilke's pathological treatment. Regard for style is understood to be a note of deplorable flippancy and frivolity. Sir Charles certainly does not sound it. The instruction which he provides is not flavoured with amusement, and even such a solecism as "Austra-Hungary" stands unabashed in this history paper.

Sir Charles Dilke deals very largely, and somewhat tedious, detail with the question of military organization. This is a free country and every civilian has the same right as Lord Wolseley or Sir Frederick Roberts to discourse at large upon army and navy. But Sir Charles Dilke will be found most readable where he is furthest removed from "the services," and their defects. He is struck, and here his views have at least the credit of originality, with the slowness of this country in adding new territory to her possessions. The proof of this theory is no less astonishing than the theory itself. We have, it seems, annexed nothing considerable between the conquest of Burma and the appropriation of Zululand. Upper Burma is about the size of France and was proclaimed part of the Queen's dominions in 1886. Zululand is larger than Yorkshire and Northumberland put together, and became ours in 1887. Verily we may stand, like Lord Clive, astonished at our moderation. "I expected," says Sir Charles, with Roman stoicism, "I expected when I began to write these articles that every one would be displeased with them, and I am no more likely to be disappointed by the effect of this one in the United Kingdom than I was by the reception in France, Russia, and Austro-Hungary (*sic*) of the second, third, and fourth." Sir Charles Dilke is unreasonable. His great services to his country at the Foreign Office and in the House of Commons may sometimes have been underrated. But to say that his articles in the *Fortnightly* have received less than their due meed of praise would be to say a vain thing.

Sir Charles Dilke's policy for the United Kingdom is, a policy of insurance. He is for keeping our powder dry. He exaggerates the importance of the army as compared with the navy, and he dwells too much upon what he supposes to be the natural antagonism between England and Russia. But he writes like a patriot and a man of sense. It would be only human nature that "Opositions should desire to call the widest possible attention to the fact that the Government of their country has been, as they would style it, 'snubbed' by one or other of the Great "Powers." It is no doubt "human nature" or it would not happen; but it is a very bad part of that complex whole. Nothing was more disgraceful to the Conservative Opposition in the Parliament of 1880 than the practice to which Sir Charles Dilke thus alludes. Sir Charles Dilke, who incidentally describes Lord Cranbrook as "the greatest of House of Commons speakers," calls attention rather opportunely to some extraordinary language used by the present Prime Minister in the House of Lords about nine years ago. On the occasion when Lord Salisbury pleasantly compared Lord Derby with Titus Oates, he also said that "the presence of English troops, and the accumulation of English material of war at Cyprus would be material elements in assisting to maintain the independence of Asia Minor." As Sir Charles Dilke says, it was pointed out at the time that there was no material of war at Cyprus, except the "Old Palace" and a large number of warming pans which "had been sent out there by mistake, and no "English troops except three hundred men on the top of a high hill." Lord Salisbury makes a very decent Foreign Minister when he follows faithfully in the footsteps of Lord Granville. But when he supposes that he has a natural aptitude for diplomacy, and an innate capacity for taking a mental grasp of Europe, he deceives himself and the Primrose League. When Sir Charles Dilke says, "It is as certain as almost anything can be that sooner or later we shall be engaged in war with Russia," he says what nobody can know, and what it is mischievous for a man of his pro-consular rank to write. We must defend India at all hazards. We have a great reserve of strength in India itself, so long as India is well governed and contended. There is room in Asia for two great European Powers. The last words we shall quote from Sir Charles Dilke's articles have a deeper and a sadder meaning than he seems himself to realise. "If the Irish question were once settled, not only would England be able to take once more a better place in Europe, but lasting friendship would become possible between Great Britain and her chief daughter country,—America."

THE PEER, THE ACTRESS, AND THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on May 21, before Mr. Justice Cave and a common jury, the hearing of the action brought by Mr. David de Bensaude, husband of "Miss Violet Cameron," against the proprietor and the publisher of the *Umpire*, of Manchester, to recover damages, laid at 2,000l., for libe contained in a report of an interview which a representative of that paper had last year with Lord Lonsdale, was continued.—Counsel having addressed the jury.

Mr. Justice Cave summed up. In the article containing the libel it was remarked, he said, in reference to the published reports of the proceedings against Lord Lonsdale for assault, that one story was good until another was told. It did not appear, however, to have occurred to the defendants that in giving a report of the interview with Lord Lonsdale they were publishing an ex parte statement not made upon oath and subject to cross-examination. The statement of the libel entered into a great many details but the net result of it was that, although not in so many words yet by necessary inference, the plaintiff was described as being a thief, a liar, a drunkard, brutal to his wife, spending her earnings, cheating her out of her money, and pawning her jewellery. The jury, his lordship observed, would probably agree with him that this was about as bad a libel as one could well conceive. There were two matters which went to the question of damages—the character of the libel itself, and the character of the person who brought the action. He (the learned judge) had more sympathy with a man who, being at odds with another, and hating him, published a downright libel upon him, than he had with a man who published an atrocious libel on a man about whom he knew nothing for the mere purpose of putting money into his pocket. That was an infinitely worse and more cowardly thing to do, and that seemed very much what was done by the defendant Emmott. What explanation did he give of his conduct? He was, no doubt a young man, but he had for some time been proprietor of his paper, and he lived in Manchester, which was not exactly a rural Arcadia. He told the Court that such were the principles in which he had been brought up, and such was his charming state of innocence, that he could not understand how a peer of the realm could ever tell a falsehood under any circumstances. (Laughter.) He therefore came to the conclusion that he might safely publish whatever a peer of the realm might tell him, with the assurance that he was only publishing the plain, unvarnished truth. (Laughter.) It really did require a considerable amount of credulity on the part of the Court to accept that version of the case. Mr. Wade, who interviewed Lord Lonsdale, put the matter somewhat differently. He had lived longer in the world, and his faith in the truthfulness of the British peer had got somewhat worn off—was a little threadbare. (Laughter.) He did not believe implicitly in the British peer, but he believed entirely in the actress. (Laughter.) He would hesitate to publish this libel upon the word of the British peer only, but when he was backed up by the actress, that altogether overcame his scruples. (Laughter.) The libel was published for the purpose of gain in the most deliberate manner, and a grosser libel published under grosser circumstances one could not conceive.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, after being away for nearly an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for 390l., including the 40l. paid into court.

His Lordship gave judgment for the amount, with costs, refusing to grant a stay of execution.

THE CLOSURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Before separating for a brief Whitsuntide holiday, Parliament has had another long and sharp struggle over the Crimes Bill. In the House of Commons on Monday, May 23, Ministers had to meet a most formidable list of questions. There were nearly seventy on the paper, and that number must have been doubled by impromptu inquiries, but the supply of useful information was as usual much below the demand. The absence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland during question-time made it difficult for Mr Healy to know to whom he should address his questions, and Mr Gladstone was in the same difficulty, when Mr Balfour arrived opportunely amid the derisive cheers of the Parnellites.

Mr Gladstone said—I wish to put a question of which I have not given private notice. It appears to me that it is desirable that the House should be in possession, during the remaining discussion on the Irish Crimes Bill, of the latest information with respect to agrarian outrages in Ireland, and I wish to know whether the Government will be so good—as the month of May will have expired before the House meets again—as to give a return of the agrarian offences reported to the constabulary for the months of April and May? The Chief Secretary—Yes; I shall be very happy to lay the information before the House. But I can now give the House the satisfactory information that since the Crimes Bill has been introduced there has been a remarkable diminution in agrarian crime. (Ironical Parnellite and Opposition cheers and laughter.)

Mr M'Arthur, the new member for St Austell Division of Cornwall, having taken the oath and his seat amid the jubilant cheers of the Opposition, the House resumed consideration in Committee of the remaining amendments to the second clause of the Crimes Bill. But first the leader of the House explained the views of the Government concerning the second clause. According to the order paper, there were eight amendments still remaining; but Mr. Smith was clearly of opinion, that many of these had already been sufficiently discussed, that several involved no question of principle, and that others were so paltry as to be undeserving of serious thought. He frankly admitted, however, that some of the provisos were entitled to the careful consideration of the House, and to these he would be happy to give attention. All this was said very quietly, and in a spirit of unmistakable conciliation. When he added that the Government would accede to an amendment of Sir Charles Russell's and withdraw the sub-section relating to the Whiteboy Acts, the announcement was rewarded with a very general burst of cheering. The Ministers reserved to themselves the right of restoring the section on the report stage, and over this point there was some discussion. Mr Balfour explained in reply to one interruption, that in no case would the Whiteboy Acts be embodied in the Crimes Bill; but if it should be deemed necessary to incorporate some of the Whiteboy offences it would be done separately. As a result of further questioning, it transpired that this step would be taken at a time when the Speaker was in the chair, and not as a stage in Committee. This was regarded with disfavour by Mr Healy, and he lost no time in proclaiming his belief that the whole of the Ministerial statement was unsatisfactory. Rightly or wrongly, the Nationalists have a decided objection to the ruling of the Speaker, and hence their determination to discuss the Whiteboy section, if it has to be discussed, in the presence of Mr Courtney, rather than under the guidance of Mr Peel.

Having thus practically rejected the Ministerial compromise, the discussion of the amendments was proceeded with, and the attendance rapidly diminished. Before the discussion had gone very far Mr. Smith gave effect to the observations he had made on going into Committee by moving the closure. This was carried by 231 votes to 125, and the amendment before the House was rejected by 217 votes to 126, whereupon Mr. Smith next proposed to closure a whole host of subsequent amendments by proposing that the Committee should agree to the clause down to a certain point. On a division, this proposal was carried by 212 votes to 122, and no fewer than ten of the amendments on the paper were thus disposed of at one stroke. The next amendment—one proposed by Mr. Maurice Healy to substitute "threats" for "intimidation" in the clause as an offence to be inquired into—led to a long discussion, which some of the Irish members occasionally made lively. Mr. Healy, for instance, had to be called to order for saying that "none but fools" would want to imprison men for certain offences which the clause would cover, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor objected to the operation of the the clause being entrusted to men like one Irish politician who, in his indignation against the Nationalists, declared that he would "fight them down to hell, and if hell were frozen over he would fight them on the ice." Ultimately the amendment was rejected by 168 votes to 111. In the midst of this energetic application of the closure, Colonel Nolan pathetically described the position of himself and his colleagues as "closured to make a Whitsun holiday." Before these divisions took place Mr. Gladstone and the other chiefs of the Opposition had left the House.

But it was not till after midnight that party passions began to grow unduly hot. The first cause of anger then was the distinct refusal of the Government to report progress until the second clause had been carried through, a task which Mr. John Morley then declared to be physically and morally impossible at that sitting. At three o'clock on an amendment intended to free from the operation of the clause regarding forcible possession ejected tenants who re-entered their homes unarmed, Mr. Dillon and Mr. T. M. Healy delivered very impassioned speeches, which did much to inflame party feeling. The member for North Longford, in a voice rendered literally hoarse by intensity of feeling, declared that if members voted against them, and hereafter at the Judgment Seat appealed for mercy to a higher judge, he trusted they would appeal in vain. In the division which followed signs were not wanting of forthcoming scenes, for such expressions as "cowards" and "assassins" were freely bandied. On the next amendment, Mr. W. H. Smith evoked a further burst of indignation by applying the closure, Cries of "Shame" and "Tyrant" resounded through the House, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor loudly exclaimed, "Your conduct is disgraceful." The Chairman of the Committee promptly warned the members that unless they used more self-restraint he would be obliged to take notice of their conduct.

Immediately after this an incident occurred in which Dr. Tanner played a conspicuous part. Sir T. Lawrence complained that the member for Mid-Cork had called him a damned coward. On being called on to explain, Dr. Tanner, in a defiant manner, which characterised his proceedings throughout the night, said he had as usual been misquoted. He had, as a fact, used the phrase in a plural instead of singular number, and he applied it to the whole crowd of men on that side of the House. (He happened to be sitting at the time on the Conservative bench.) He would state it again, only it would be out of order; but, as directed by the Chair, he would withdraw it. This incident was passed over in silence, and then the work of closuring proceeded apace. But the storm soon broke out again, and again did Dr. Tanner prove the centre of the disturbing element. Mr. T. M. Healy had made a statement to the effect that Mr. Gerald Balfour had declared his brother accepted the office of Chief Secretary because he so despised the Irish. Mr. Gerald Balfour denied that. Mr. Healy repeated the accusation, and Dr. Tanner added, "Swallow that." The Chairman heard the expression. He described it as offensive, and demanded its withdrawal. The withdrawal was made without any apology, and with the addendum, "The honourable member need not swallow it." The First Lord of the Treasury called attention to the insufficient character of the withdrawal, and the Chairman promptly demanded a proper withdrawal and an apology. Dr. Tanner endeavoured to make it a matter of personal submission to the Chair; but Mr. Courtney insisted on submission to the Committee, and he made the Parnellite lift his hat, rise, withdraw the expression, and apologise. A minute or two later, however, the storm broke out again. Mr. Byron Reed and other Conservative members alleged that there had been an immediate repetition of the phrase. Mr Conybeare and Mr Redmond, who were seated in front of the doctor, denied the assertion. The Chairman called on the member for Mid-Cork to disavow having repeated it. Dr Tanner asked how he could disavow what he never said. Mr P. Stanhope volunteered an explanation to the effect that one of the doctor's friends asked what the phrase used was, and was informed of the words. The Chairman accepted the explanation as sufficient, and the matter dropped.

The last hour of the morning was devoted to inquiring whether the fifth and last sub-section of the clause should be considered that night. Mr H. H. Fowler, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, and Mr Broadhurst appealed to the Government to report progress, in as much as an important amendment was down to the sub-section with the name of the late Attorney-General, and it would be impossible to discuss it at that hour. For a time the Government were obdurate. Obstructive motions were threatened, but at last an arrangement was made. The sub-section was withdrawn on the understanding that it should be re-introduced on report, and the second clause was added to the bill. Both parties of course claimed the victory. The remaining business was rapidly brought to a close, but as a result of the night's obstinate fight, it became necessary to have the Tuesday sitting, and so the wearied legislators departed to their homes at 25 minutes past five o'clock under the necessity of returning at two o'clock.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A meeting was held at Plymouth on May 20, to hear an address from the Earl of Rosebery. Sir John Phear occupied the chair as the President of the Devon Liberal Federation, and he was supported by Sir Arthur Hayter and Mr. M'Arthur, M.P. A resolution was proposed, calling for a reversal of the policy of coercion hitherto adopted towards Ireland.

Lord Rosebery was received with tremendous cheering in rising to speak on behalf of the motion. His lordship proceeded to condemn the policy of offering a pill to Ireland with one hand and jam with the other, and urged that coercion was out of date, and that its supporters were altogether misconceiving their duty. In this matter there was no excuse for them; they sinned against light. They did not do it groping blindly for any remedy which would bring relief, they did it knowing the remedy, and refusing to apply it. (Cheers.) Many who voted against them last year, and who helped to turn out Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, were now in favour of Home Rule. At the same time, he was sorry to say that the day for the reunion of the Liberal party in regard to any principle of Home Rule was not yet come. With regard to this question, he was in an unfortunate position. He was a little taunted by his own friends for not being sufficiently stern and stubborn, as they thought, with regard to our principle, and on the other side he had been violently abused of late for excluding dogmatically and harshly the Unionist Liberals from the party. He did not plead guilt to either charge. He ventured to say that no man was more devotedly attached to the principle of Home Rule than he was. (Cheers.) With regard to the other charge brought from the opposite quarter, that one was excluding excellent Liberals from the party by harsh declarations, he should like to say that he was not one of these pontifical politicians—(laughter)—who think they have a right to read in or read out of the party, to say that they will exclude Liberals from the party who do not agree with them, or receive into their arms the vast mass of their party, if they would only come penitent and with halters round their necks. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not err in either of the directions, but for all that he did not know that the reunion of the Liberal party was possible at the present moment. It was not possible that those who were voting for the coercion policy, which was not merely a policy they objected to in itself, but which was a direct denial of his assertion that the Irish were capable of Home Rule—(cheers)—it was not possible that men who were voting for the Coercion Bill could unite with them, for that was a question of principle. In the next place, it was not possible that those who were voting on the declared and avowed principle of keeping the Tory Government in at any cost in order to keep the Liberal Government out, that they should unite with them under present circumstances. (Cheers.) Then there was a very delicate feature connected with the dissident Liberals which he thought he ought to mention. It was this. They had a very intimate connection with the present Government. (Laughter.) He hoped he could illustrate that by mentioning a sight which is unhappily too common in their streets, and he hoped he could mention it in perfect good humour without giving offence to their estranged friends. They might possibly have observed two gentlemen saying goodbye to each other in the street after a too convivial evening—(laughter)—they shook each other's hand, and they went on bowing and swaying to each other with their hands tightly locked, assuring each other of the agreeable evening they had had—(laughter)—of the unalterable friendship they professed to each other, which they hoped would continue—(laughter)—of the frequent meetings that they trusted they might have—(laughter)—and this went on for so indefinite a time that the casual bystander was apt to be puzzled by it, until, after a moment's observation, he discovered what was the absolute truth, which was that if for one moment they left each other's hand—(laughter)—they would both of them fall to the ground. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) For that reason he would not enlarge on the little parable; but there did come a time of coolness, and eventually they were enabled to separate with mutual self-respect and able to return to their respective homes. That, he hoped, would be the case with the alliance, but until they returned to their homes, and until the other causes ceased to exist which prevented altogether the reunion of the different sections of their party, they must be prepared to consider reunion as impossible. (Hear, hear.) Let them not mistake him. He only said that the moment was unpropitious for a reunion. He firmly believed in reunion; he firmly believed that as time went on they would gravitate towards one another. But if they did not he believed the party would raise and say that its leaders, "As you both profess to be in favour of Home Rule, and only to differ in machinery, we decline to see the ancient and historical Liberal party broken up, not on a question of principle, but machinery. (Cheers.) Meet at any table you like, round, or square, or oblong—(cheers)—let it be a turntable if you like—(laughter)—but we insist on these differences coming to an end, and your finding among you, by whatever means you prefer, some method or machinery by which we can work the principle." (Cheers.) The difficulties and the obstacles that were raised were not because of the principles of the bill so much as of the difficulty of carrying them out. He would take only one case—the case of the representation of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) For his part, he firmly believed that the overwhelming feeling of the country was in favour of the continued representation of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and that in some form or another the scheme would have to be carried out—(hear)—and that it would afford a great relief to the country to know that it was practicable and possible. (Hear, hear.) They were not allowed to go into committee, they were stopped at the second reading, and they never had the opportunity of trying, as Mr. Gladstone promised they should try, to carry that principle in some way into effect. It had been his fate, and their fate, to see the Liberal party enormously preponderant in the House of Commons and the State. They had seen it so large that it contained many schools of thought and still more numerous leaders. (A laugh.) They could hardly say that that was their case at present, but they must remember that when the Liberals were in that position they were apt to be a somewhat disorganised multitude, not so useful for the purposes they had at heart as they would have been if they had been smaller, but he thought they had reason to hope among them who were true Liberals—to rejoice at the prospect. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true that their numbers were less than 200 in the House of Commons, but after all it was a party so enthusiastical—(hear, hear)—so devoted to its one leader—(great cheering)—it was united by so great and true a principle, it was based on so firm and so logical a basis that he for one had never been happier or prouder as a Liberal than he was at this moment. (Cheers.) He would not say what they fought against, but what they fought for was true liberty—(hear)—real union a contented, and therefore a powerful Empire.

Lord Rosebery in a speech in Mid-Devon said that the policy of the Government was not merely directed solely to the minority in Ireland, but it was also founded on a complete misconception. If there was any apparent sympathy for crime in Ireland—in any country—they might be sure that it was a symptom of organic disease—(hear, hear)—and they must not deal simply with the symptom but with the disease, of which it was only a sign. Their opponents alleged that the policy of the Opposition was the conciliation of the criminal minority, but they contended that it was a policy for giving Ireland the right to manage its own domestic affairs in its own way. The difference between the policies was the difference between the policy which generally succeeded and the policy which always failed. He did not know how near they were to the realization of their hopes, but they would be quite willing to remain in opposition until their hopes were realised. There was no compromise with their principle; but what the English nation wanted in the matter was education. It wanted to know the facts of the case. The nation was grossly and constantly misled as to the facts of the case, either by foul libel or worse weapons; but it was thoroughly convinced that when it clearly understood the real issue at stake it would no longer hesitate.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness after the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London" in

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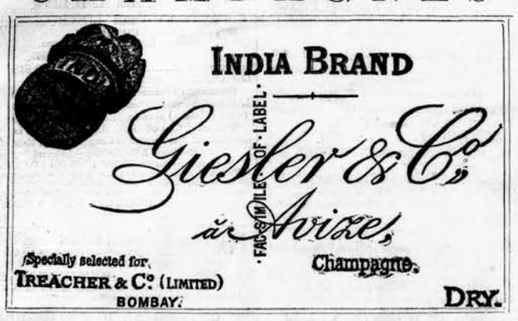
Cash Prices, Qts. Per doz. Rs. 54.



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GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

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HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	Rs. 62 0	Rs. 34 0
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OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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In a variety of newest designs,
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In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

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Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only, and the price varies according to weight and size.

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Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	15 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes	5 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	6 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:

Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
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ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

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TABLE LAMPS, with globe or shade.
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ESCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
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Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/	16/
7 ,,	23/	17 6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18 6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
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Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-fronted boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

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GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed on the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

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GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

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In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

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The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
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SMALL CORNER DISHES.

For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.

Cash Price, Rs. 66 each.

THE "CARLTON" DISH.

Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

WITH PLAIN REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 95, Cash.
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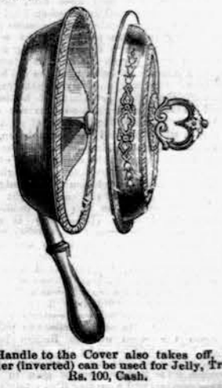
ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables atonce.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c Rs. 100, Cash.

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and every disorder depending on disordered derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the biliary duct, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, GIDDINESS, ACIDITY, ABRIDGA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF FLESH, WASTING, &c., &c., have the most speedy and effectual relief in

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1830.

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Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY.
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MAKES a marvellous remedy and permanent relief in all cases of Brain, Chest, Kidney, Spine, Sciatic Nerve Disease, Stiff Joints, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

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